The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8552—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do	„ 2	8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½ „	„
Third and succeeding	2½ „	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MECCA, 1,449 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Madras	21
„ Carwar	8	„ Musulipatam	22
„ Narakel	12	„ Coconada	23
„ Alleppy	12	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Negapatam	18	„ False Point	26
„ Pondicherry	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	28

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSSORAH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Muscat	19	„ Fao	31
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	Aug 2
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Fao	27	„ Jask	9
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Guader	11
Arrives BUSSORAH	28	„ Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S W Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July 1876, at 2 P M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H P., Commander G G C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Positive sailing dates.

"ANCHOR LINE" steamship INDIA .... 8th July.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

STEAMER BERTHA, CAPTAIN HARWOOD, TO MARSEILLES DIRECT, VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID, ABOUT 10th JULY.

THIS First Class Steamer, 1,121 Tons, and 250 Horse Power, well known in the Cargo and Passenger Trade, will sail for Marseilles *via* Suez and Port Said on or about the 10th July. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers. For terms and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Steamer Bertha.

Bombay, June 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	2[illegible]th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt N. W. Hasselwood, R.N.R., (3,000 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

5 cases firework tools and materials from J. Brock & Co., of London.

At 1 P. M.

1 New office shigram.
1 English-built 4 seated miniature brougham.
1 Very high cast fleabitten grey horse, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of JOHN WYNN, Esq., proceeding to Europe the same comprises, rich cut glass ware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated ware, cutlery &c. handsome carved blackwood furniture such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, dining-room chairs, sideboard, whatnot, tea caddy, circular piece, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, chiffoniers, plated double and single light hanging argand lamps, screens, teapoys, hatstand, flower vases, pictures, carved blackwood and English Iron painted fourposts bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes press chest of drawers, camphorwood chests, clothes basket, towel horse, dispense and cookroom articles, plants, &c.

No catalogue and the property is now on view from 11 A. M.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. Patridge, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, tea set, waiters, toast rack, a set of spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery by Mappen Brothers, revolvers, &c., elegantly carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sideboard, dining room chairs, richly carved circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, footstools, chiffoniers, ornament stands, teapoys, a first rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, hatstands first rate chromolithograph in gilt frames, veranda chairs, English iron four posts bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs 15-9-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 62, containing by admeasurement 104 burga, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee To tee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ra[illegible] Thaorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

One of Soundy's best sympathetic piano, good tone, good touch, and keeps in tune most wonderfully. Rs. 550.

A Bungalow To let, at Breach Candy, furnished or unfurnished.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th, to THURSDAY, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

5th July, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, GUNPUT LUXIMON DANDAYKER and GODAWARYBAE, Widow of Luximon Appasett Dandayker, have contracted to take in Mortgage from KRISHNARAO RAMCHUNDER GIDH and his Step-Mother LUXIMEEBAE, Widow of Ramchunder Narayen Gidh All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Loharchall Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 75, standing on the name of the heirs of Naroba Dadsett, containing by admeasurement (160) square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,119 and New Survey No. 1,77[illegible], standing on the names of Crustna Dadjeesett, and Naroba Dadjeesett, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Wishwanath Kashinath, on the West by the house of Ramchunder Wishwanath Dulvi, on the North by the vacant ground belonging to Sudanund Apajee, and on the South by the said Loharchall Street. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise on the said property, should intimate the same to us in the said house, or to Mahadew Fackeerjee, Bondwriterhouse, No. 28, situate at Colebatwady, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Mortgage Deed will be completed, and he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.

GUNPUT LUXIMONJEE DANDAYKER.

The O mark of GODAWARYBAE, widow of Luximon Appasett Dandayker.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in Mahogany case, by Elliott. Rs. 92-8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion. Best brass, in case, by Elliott.
30 inch .... Rs. 135.

PLANIMETER, for measuring angles on maps or plans, in case, by Elliott. Rs. 45.

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing buildings, &c., in perspective, where the vanishing point falls beyond the edge of the paper or board. Best made Ebony, 42 inch, with studs to work against. Rs. 35.

EXCENTROLINEAD, for drawing eccentric lines, as the sides of arms of wheels, &c., in ivory and electrum. Rs. 10-8.

BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott. Rs. 85.

OPTICAL SQUARE, best brass, in morocco case, by Elliott. Rs. 18.

ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL AND CLINOMETER, a most perfect little instrument, in morocco case, by Elliott. Rs. 35.

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and stand, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 55.

CLINOMETER, rule form, with sights and levels, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25.

ISOGRAPH, a protracted rule, giving any angle, brass mounted, by Stanley. Rs. 4-8.

CROSS STAFF HEAD, circular, brass with centre axis and circle divided on silver, in polished Mahogany case, with staff for holding ditto, by Stanley. Rs. 40.

DITTO plain brass, octagonal, in case, with staff. Rs. 20.

OPISOMETER, for measuring distances on maps and plans. Rs. 4-8.

ODONTOGRAPH, for drawing TEETH OF WHEELS, so that any two wheels of a set may work truly together.
In Cardboard, enamelled, with instructions. Rs. 6-0.

REFLECTING LEVEL, a suspended reflector, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25-12.

THEODOLITES, 5 inch TRANSIT, and 6 inch EVEREST patterns, DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch and 14 inch, Y LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, LEVELLING STAVES, and every kind of MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	...	10th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nav.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late J. H WAIT, Esquire, C. E., of Bhaunagar, are REQUESTED to write to the Undersigned before the 31st July 1876.

E. H. PERCIVAL, C.S.

Bhaunagar, 29th June 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Subscribers and the Public in general that the Cash Prizes in Grand Drawing of Lanowlee have been CANCELLED, and TICKETS REDUCED to 27,000 instead of 31,000 from this day.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE LATIFF has contracted with MEMON MAHOMED FATTA to purchase his House assessed under No. 2, situate on the west side of Bangurwalla, or Syed Abdool Rehmon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, standing on the Fazundaree Ground under No. 52, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the public road called Bangurwalla, or Syed Abdool Rehmon Street aforesaid, on the West by the public sweepers' passage, on the North by the property of Hajee Abdool Kader Chand, and on the South by the house of Ebram Abdool Kaum, and if any person or persons have any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, may apply to me at my shop No. 9, in old Cuttery Bazaar, called Shaik Ally Zungeerkur Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.—Dated this 5th day of July 1876.

HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE LUTIFF.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Book of the Horse; by S. Sidney, full page coloured Illustrations, 4to cloth gilt	24	0
Hooker's (J. D., C. B.) Flora of British India, part 4	7	8
Garrod's (Dr.) Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout. Third Edition	15	0
Gay's (J. D.) From Pall Mall to the Punjaub, or with the Prince in India, Illustrated, 8vo	13	0
Mandsley's (Dr. H.) Physiology of Mind	7	8
Hugh Crichton's Romance; by C. R. Coleridge. Second edition	4	4
Shakespeare's Dramatic Art; by Dr. H. Ulrice, vol 1 (Bohn's Standard Library)	2	8
Molière's Dramatic Works; by C. H. Wall, vol. 1, (Bohn's Standard Library)	2	8
Magdalen Hepburn; by Mrs. Oliphant	1	6
Lays of Ind; by Aliph Cheem. New Edition. Illustrated	5	0
Cogulan's (W. M., C.S.) Epitome of some Hindu Law Cases	5	8
Gabriel Conroy: A Novel; by Bret Harte. 3 vols.	22	0
The Atonement of Leam Dundas; by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton. 3 vols.	22	0
Wallace's (A. R.) Geographical Distribution of Animals, with Map and Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo	30	0
The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from June 1828 to June 1833. Reissue in 2 vols. 8vo.	21	0
Olympia: A Romance; by R. E. Francillon	4	4
Myer's (A. B. R., Surgeon) Life with the Hamran Arabs: An Account of a Sporting Tour of some Officers of the Guards in the Soudan, 1874-5, Photographs	8	4
Freeman's (E. A.) History of the Norman Conquest, Vol. 5.	14	8
Systems of Land Tenure in various countries, containing Land Tenure of India; by Sir George Campbell, K C.S.I., M.P. (Cobden Club Essays)	2	8
Mitchell's Maritime Notes and Queries, Vol. 2. Quarto	5	4
Leah: A Woman of Fashion; by Mrs. Edwards	4	4
Taylor's (Dr. J. E.) On Collecting and Preserving Natural History Objects	2	8
Gordon's (Lt. Col., T. E. C.S.I.) The Roof of the World, being the Narrative of a Journey over the high Plateau of Tibet to the Russian Frontier, and the Oxus Sources on Pamir. Illustrated	22	0
Harcus' (Wm. J. P.) South Australia: Its History, Resources, and Productions. Illustrated	17	4
Osborn's (Major R. D.) Islam under the Arabs	8	4
Kardec's Medium's Book, or Guide for Mediums and for Evocations	5	4
——— Spirit's Books containing the Principles of Spiritist Doctrine	5	4
The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations on a Future State; by B. Stewart and P. G. Tait. Fourth and cheaper edition	4	4
Lowell's (J. R.) Among My Books. Second Series	5	4
South Kensington Museum. Handbook to the Special Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus.	2	4
Hoare's Iron and Steel, for the Forge, Foundry, Factory, &c.	4	4
Lewis' (Mary) A Rat with Three Tales. Illustrated	3	12
Con Cregan; by Charles Lever. New Edition	2	8
Hoskins's Clerk of the Works' Vade Mecum	1	2
Cholera Epidemics in East Africa; by Dr. J. Christie, with Maps	10	8
Natal: A History and Description of the Colony; by H. Brooks, Photographs	15	0
The Life Work of Liebig; by A. W. Hoffmann [The Faraday Lecture, 1875]	3	12
Jan of the Windmill; by J. H. Ewing. Illustrated.	6	0
Johnson's Rambler and Idler, Hawkesworth's Adventurer, and Town's Connoisseur, complete in 1 vol. Royal 8vo.	4	4
Thiers's History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon	4	4
Bernstin's Five Senses of Man. Illustrated, [International Scientific Series]	3	12
Blackburn's Academy Notes, 1876, with 107 Illustrations of the Principal Pictures at Burlington House	0	12
Family Herald, Volume 36	3	4
Fated to be Free, a story by Jean Ingelow, Illustrated	4	4
The English Essayists, from Lord Bacon to John Ruskin, (Nimmo's Standard Library)	3	12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War 1876	2	12
Kaye's Sepoy War, vol. 3, second edition	13	12
MacGahan's Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva, illustrated 4th edition	5	4
French Pictures in English Chalk; by "The Member for Paris"	5	4
Leslie Stephen's Hours in a Library, second series	6	8
A Madrigal and other stories, by the author of "The Rose Garden"	5	4
Fiske's the Unseen World and other essays	7	0
A Long Time Ago; by Meta Orred	7	8
A Hundred Wonders of the World in Nature and Art	4	4
The Book of Menus; by Fin Bec, 8vo., cloth	7	8
Von Pettenkofer's Outbreak of Cholera among Convicts, folio	8	4
Molesworth's Pocket-Book of Engineering Formulæ.	4	4
Ormsby's Stray Papers	5	4
Temple Bar, Vol. 66, Jan. to April 1876	4	0
The Great Canal at Suez: its Political, Engineering and Financial History; by Percy Fitzgerald, 2 vols., 8vo	20	12
Wood's (Major H.) Shores of Lake Aral, 8vo	9	12
The Annual Register 1875	12	8
Legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council of 1875, with Index	6	0
Nautical Almanack 1876	2	0
The Final Reliques of Father Prout, 1876	8	12
Rawlinson's Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy	19	4
Lyte's History of Eton College, 1440—1875, Illustrated	22	0
Mohr's Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, Illustrated	16	8
Anderson's Mandalay to Momein; a Narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875	14	8
Moresby's Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea.	10	8
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England; by Dr Kerr, 4 vols., 8vo., 1876	41	4
Wilson's (Dr. D.) Prehistoric Man, 2 vols., 1876	25	0
Lindsay's History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, vols. 3 and 4	33	0
Bogle and Manning's Tibet and Lhasa, edited by Markham	14	8

_ *Purchases for CASH ONLY to the extent of Rs. 100 will be charged at the English price calculated at the current exchange.*

THACKER, VINING & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a High Caste Handsome Black Arab HORSE, rising 6, as gentle as a lamb, has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "BETA."

FOR SALE, a Double-Barrelled 12-Bore Central Fire Breech-loading RIFLE by BOSS, London, in case with implements complete and in good order. Price Rs. 180. Address "X," *Bombay Gazette.*

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TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L." *Gazette* Office.

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With Illustrations by the author and others.

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BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1st AND 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

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ASQUITH & Co. beg to announce the arrival of their SPECIAL MONSOON SHIPMENT of Woollen Goods and call the attention of their constituents to the following

CASH PRICE LIST.

WINCHESTER SUITS.
FOR OFFICE OR GENERAL WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25	0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35	0
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Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers or Breeches	14	0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine ditto ditto	14	0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades......from A very large choice of these superior goods.	16	0
Colored Drill Trousers ... Six	28	0
Best White Drill ... Six	30	0
Suits of the above	15	0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the New Matted Materials	7	0

COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30	0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38	0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24	0
Vests of the above materials	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16	8
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	0

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30	0

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BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8	8

The Fit quality and Finish of all Garments Guaranteed. Patterns, with Simple Instruction for Self-measurement, on application.

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DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE, PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stone Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

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☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

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Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.				Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1lb to 15lbs.		From 15 lbs. and upwards.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

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MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

S. ROSE & CO.
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
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S. ROSE & Co. beg to offer to their numerous constituents the undermentioned goods at considerably reduced prices. If ordered on or before the 30th June, 1876, Ten per cent. discount will be allowed off marked prices if cash is sent with order.

The Pedal Seraphina Angelica,
or
Miniature Harmonium,

of polished Blackwood, with gilded Candle-holders, 2 foot blowers, 4 Octaves, 3 stops, complete in Blackwood Travelling case. Size of Travelling case—length, 2 feet 6 inches; width, 1 foot 5 inches; Depth, 1 foot 2 inches. Nett Cash Rs. 180 *each*, with order.
For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

The Manual Serafina,
or
Harmoniflute.

Similar to the SERAPHINA ANGELICA, of richly polished blackwood, in blackwood travelling box.

The Harmoniflute is a rich-toned little instrument, and can be played upon like an Harmonium, or it can be placed on the table; its portability and its keeping in *perfect tune and in good order* are not the least of its recommendations, and it is specially suitable for accompanying the voice.

3½ Octaves, two stops, Rs. 85. Length, 1 ft. 11 in.; Width, 9 inches; Depth 10 inches.

3 Octaves, One Stop, Rs. 60 each, Length, 1 ft. 8 in; breadth, 9 inches; Depth, 10 inches.

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S. ROSE & CO.'S ENGLISH TREBLE SOLO CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 compass Keys G O, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.
No 1.—Rosewood Instrument in Mahogany, Rs. 70.
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"The Christy Minstrel."
Treble English Concertina.

In Mahogany, with full compass of 34 notes, of excellent tone and finish, specially made for S. Rose & Co. Each Rs. 55.

The Miniflute,

Of richly polished Blackwood, 2 Octaves, one Stop.

These sweet toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized Flutina or Accordeon; have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on the knee or on a table.

Each Instrument in Case complete.
Rs. 50 each.

Flutinas,
Superior Manufacture.

					Rs.	a.
Rosewood, best fittings,	19 pearl keys	and	2 stops		23	0
Do.	do.	22	do.	2 do.	23	0
Do.	do.	23	do.	2 do.	30	0

Accordeons.

				Rs.	a.
Rosewood,	8 Pearl keys	1 stop		8	0
Do.	10	do.	1 do.	10	0
Do.	16	do.	2 do.	16	0
Do.	19	do.	2 do.	18	0
Do.	24	do.	2 do.	20	0
Do.	24	do.	2 do. superior make	25	0

The Drawing Room Orchestrina.

Richly polished blackwood, with gilded Candle holders, 3½ Octaves, similar in appearance to a small Harmonium.

This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way and by a mechanical appliance music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument with one barrel complete, Rs 300 each.

Remark.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every style of Music.

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Harmonium Music suitable for the Orchestrina.

BARREL ORGANS, playing 4 tunes	Rs. 25
„ „ 6 tunes	„ 45
MUSICAL BOXES from	Rs. 58 to „ 300

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PONDICHERRY	Do.
COCONADA	Do.
MANILLA	Do.
TURKISH TOBACCO.	
CAVENDISH & HONEY DEW.	
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W. J. ESSAI,
Corner of Forbes and Meadow Street, Bombay.

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HEALTH-GIVING
SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

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after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

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"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

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Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

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HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHSICIYAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

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General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

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48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
London.

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AGENTS for the INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, in unrepresented Stations. Application for PUBLIC or PRIVATE Agencies are invited. The terms are liberal and such as admit of energetic parties realising good pecuniary returns for time employed in advancing the business of the Company.

Application to be made to

D. LANCASTER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

Meerut, June 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extending the use of Gas in private houses, the Board of Directors have sanctioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE of GAS which will take effect from the 1st July 1876. The reduced rate is Rs. 6 per thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allowed, but interest at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged upon all accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

GUZERAT SKY RACES.

THE FIRST DAY'S RACING is POSTPONED from the 21st to TUESDAY, the 22nd AUGUST.

JOHN ANGUS, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 30th June 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

FOR SALE, the Barque CORNWALLIS, lying opposite Carnac Bunder.

For particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1876.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company, the latter at considerably reduced Rates of Premium.

Prospectuses containing Table of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 14th June 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 4,000 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS.

Specification and Forms of Tender may be obtained upon application to the Undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th June 1876.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in the Mofussil at the following rates, viz.:—

	Per cent. per annum.				
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
For Buildings of stone and wood and roofed with wood in which no hazardous trade is carried on and which contain no pipe stove, from	0	12			
For Buildings of a similar character used as Hotel, from	1	0	to	1	4
For Tiled Bungalows private, from	0	6	to	0	8
„ „ „ used as Shops	0	10	to	0	12
„ „ „ of hazardous goods therein, from	1	0	to	1	4
„ Thatched Bungalows private, or used as Officers' Messes, from	1	4			

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
Agents for the Patentee.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, to confirm the following Resolution unanimously adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, viz.:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 3,60,000 to Rs. 7,20,000 by issuing 2,400 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 per share."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th June 1876.

JUST PUBLISHED,
HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.
Price One Rupee Four Annas.
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FRASER AND MILLER.
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

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Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to P. M.

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COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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DAWOODBHOY PEERBHOY,
SHIP CHANDLER & GENERAL MERCHANT
No. 15, MARINE STREET, FORT.

I BEG to direct the attention of the Public to the fact that I have OPENED A NEW SHOP at the above place, having stocked the following articles which can be had at moderate rates:—Hardware, Mill Stores, Ship Chandlery, Timber of all kinds and new and second hand Tents for sale and hire.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, very handsome SILVER CUTCH WORK TEA SETS, Tumblers on Stands, Trays, Mugs, Muffineers, &c., &c.; also, a set of Four-in-Hand harness, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, Chandeliers, Glass Crokery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.; in fact, requisite of every description for Household purposes.

Also, all information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained with the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and external pains and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are:—

Messrs. G. M. and E. DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING ELIXIR,
E. A. and Co.'s PAIN CURER,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER. These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Killer has the name DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5TH JULY 1876.

YESTERDAY's Liverpool Cotton Market showed a continuance, if not an increase, of the previous depression, the day's sales again only reaching 6,000 bales of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter mark a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera. Fair Omra, G. F. Ginned Broach, and Mid. Orleans, while "to arrive," Good Fair Dhollera, with the G. F. clause, May shipment via Cape has apparently been sold at 4 2-16d, per lb., the lowest point touched before the late improvement.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still very dull but nominally prices are unchanged. We hear from private sources however that the amount of buying for the Eastern Markets is extremely limited and probably considerably under current quotations would be accepted by sellers to effect sales of any extent.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect, and Consols are unchanged, but French Rentes have declined from 104½ to 10[illegible].

Bar Silver is now quoted by Reuter at 49d. per oz. and any hope of a pause in the decline seems at an end for the present. In all probability this last heavy drop is due to a general anticipation that Council drafts would be allotted in London to-day at the market price. If so we must be prepared to hear to-morrow morning of an extremely low average rate, most people favouring 1s. 6½d. as the probable level.

In STERLING EXCHANGE this movement in silver has naturally caused great weakness and rates have declined ⅛d. in Private Paper and ⅛d. to 3-16d. per rupee in Bank Bills. There has been very little doing however, sellers anticipating lower rates to-morrow, while buyers do not seem disposed to operate very freely at such a sudden and material decline.

We quote :—

Bank bills, on demand .... 1s. 6⅝d. per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight...... 1s. 7d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight...... 1s. 7 1-16d. „
Documents 3 months' sight...... 1s. 7⅛d. „

On Calcutta no business of any amount is passing. Demand bills are quoted at 1-16 premium; 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been somewhat steadier again owing to stronger accounts from Calcutta, and although we do not hear of any actual transactions, we quote :—Fours Rs. 100¾ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100⅞ ; Fives and a half, Rs. 103 to 6¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been somewhat irregular. For Bank of Bombays there has been an active enquiry at an advance of quite 1 per cent. but nearly everything else has been dull with a downward tendency, especially Spinning and Weaving Co.'s. We note a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 40 in Colabas, Rs. 15 in Great Easterns, Rs. 25 in Jewraz Balloos, Rs. 15 in Khutao Mucconjee, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits, and Rs. 10 in Goculdass Morarjee, per share. New Berar Press Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 25 and Mofussil Co.'s Rs. 10 per share. Treacher and Co. Limited are in request at an advance of Rs. 15.

COTTON business to-day has been quite a blank. The depressed state of the Liverpool Market and the uncertainty about the weather keeps buyers from operating, while the continued fall in Exchange renders dealers firm holders. The receipts yesterday were 702 bales, making 3,068 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS by Steamer are very firm at £2-10 for ready and £2 7 6 for forward shipment, but by sail for Liverpool there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are without movement of any kind. No transactions whatever have been reported from first hands and the Market is quite stagnant.

COALS continue in strong request at a nominal advance of as. 8 per ton, but there are no sellers to arrive at any price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates pe Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	722½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
60,000	80°	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	200	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	1(6
60,000	200	all		Oriental Bank	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates pe Share.
600	1,250	all	50p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,245
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
[illegible]	1,000	all	50p.s	Bombay United	1,200
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
800	,000	75	...	Colaba Spinning	920
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,[illegible]25
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,165
[illegible]	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,235
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,180
750	1,000	all	40p.s*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,075
...	...	800	40p.s	Khandeish Spinning	1,090
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S.& W.Co.	1,000
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,245
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
4,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental	f30
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of WalesSpinning	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	980
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050
600	1,000	250	125ps*	Do. do 1/4share.	200
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co.	370

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates pe Share.
	£20	218'8'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280
	£20	108'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65' 7'8	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates pe Share.
4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,175
7,600	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	1,700	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	459
6,000	[illegible]	400	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates pe Share.
100	5,000	2,850	150ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,[illegible]50
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	£00
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	95
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co.	150
252	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,500
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	330
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
100	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
680	1,00[illegible]	„	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates pe Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
600	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	236
4,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	70
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	27
1,3[illegible]	500	all	30 pe	Treacher & Co.	400
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	37

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 1st July, 1876.

Open, 430¼ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	41,536	0	0
Merchandise	31,536	0	0
Other receipts	800	0	0
Telegraph	370	0	0
Total Rs.	74,242	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1875.

Open 430¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,501	0	0
Merchandise	32,758	0	0
Other receipts	1,350	0	0
Telegraph	275	0	0
Total Rs.	74,884	0	0
Decrease Rs.	642	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MURIEL, 626 tons, Captain J. Nicholson will sail to-day for Bremerhaven.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s. s. COMMILLA, 549 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

THE BARQUE NORWOOD, 786 tons, Captain W. Natras, arrived in harbour yesterday from Maulmain (April 27th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels	Commander.	From
5	Norwood	Natras	Moulmein, Apr 27.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Commilla (s)	Sharp	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The barque Muriel, Nicholson, to Bremerhaven, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
30	Tenasserim(s)	Wells	Madras, June 26.
	Ava (s)	Day	Bombay, June 8.
	Candahar	McKenzie	Liverpool, Mar 28.
July 1	Janet Cowan	Campbell	Liverpool, Mar 25.
	Iskender Shah	Macoda	Jedda, May 11.
	Jura	Russell	——, June 5.
	Palais Gallien	Majon	——, June 2.
	C. A. Littlefield	Carver	Kurrachee, June 5.
	Malacca	[illegible]	Pondicherry, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
30	Glenesk		
	Lallah Rookh		
July 1	Asia		
	Queen of India		
	Gipsey		

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot—100 cases brandy, [illegible]

Siam s—4 packages hardware, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola; 1 case hose and 7 cases glassware, The Bombay Port Trust; 1 butt sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Mirzapore s—139 cases bread, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Deccan s—40 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Marlborough—12 cases iron chests and sand hour glasses, Goculdass Dewjee.

Bertha s—2 casks emerald green, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 1 cask sherry and 8 cases port wine, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla and Co; 15 kegs hardware, Lookmanjee Sulamanjee.

John Allan—4 cases toys, Esmall Abdool.

Sir John Lawrence—2 cases toys, Allana Abdool Rayman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—51½ cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 42 bales cotton, waste, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

Atalanta s—390 cwts myrabollams, Soorjee Jewandass; 102 bales cotton, Girdhur [illegible]; 95 bales cotton, Motilall Rathi; 75 bales cotton, Runsilall Ameerchund; 364 bales cotton, Goculdass Madhowjee and Co; 22 bales cotton, Tarachund Sitaram; 112 bales cotton, Lalljee Thakersee; 28 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mooljee; 108 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 71 bales cotton, Megjee Dossa; 28 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 31 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 10 bales cotton waste, Khanmamed Nansy.

FOR HAVRE.

Ashgrove—375 cwts pepper, George Lockhart and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bertha s—370 pockets gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 500 pockets wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—14 cases sharkfins, Varseebhoy Vallee; 104 bales cotton, Ketseedass Hurmookroy; 18 bales cotton, Goolabroy Hurdayall; 93 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 199 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 210 cwts sandalwood, Muncherjee Framjee; 24 chests opium, N J Abraham; 10 bales twist, C Byramjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Siam s—12 bales twist, W Nicol and Co; 12 bales twist, H Cowasjee.

HIGH COURT.—6TH JULY.

(Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

177-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Furdoonjee Cawasjee Mody—M H Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

104-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Haji Oosman Hajee Chotaney—Macfarlane and Pollock.
121-76—J C Cama—Vazier Prodesh vs Rama Colia.
134-76—Prescot and Winter—Bomonshaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Custuribai Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227 76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—V Hurrychund—Luximabhai widow vs Gunesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.
233 76—Crawford and Boevey—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—A Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagul—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Connell Mayle.
238-76—Mr Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunla and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

257-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mathooradass Nurrotumdass vs Gokibai and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
584-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Maneclall Muccondass vs Soonderji Jetha and another—Crawford and Boevey.
140-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cooverjee Jeewanjee Guzder—A Framjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Shepperd, Capt, Madras 10th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Riddell, Major, Bengal Civil Employ Punjaub, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 4.

Partridge, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt H R Spearman, Asst Comr of the 1st grade and Offg Depy Comr of the 4th grade in British Burma, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 18th April last during the absence on furlough of Mr S F A Smith, C S, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made in the British Burma Commission with effect from 1st Mar 1876 :—

Lt-Col E B Sladen, Depy Comr, 2nd grade, and Offg Comr of Arakan, to be Comr of Arakan.

Lt-Col A R McMahon, Depy Comr 3rd (Offg 2nd) grade, to be Depy Comr 2nd grade.

Capt G A Strover, Depy Comr, 4th grade, to be Depy Comr 3rd grade.

Mr B Stainforth, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade in Oudh, to be Dist Supt of Police 4th grade, with effect from the 26th Feb last, vice Mr J E Burton, deceased.

Mr H A F Smith, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to be Dist Supt 5th grade, vice Mr Stainforth.

Mr C F Sharpe, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade in Oudh, to be Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade with effect from the 25th April last, vice Col De S Barrow, promoted.

Capt M Tweedie, Dist Supt, 3rd grade, to be Dist Supt 2nd grade, vice Maj Sharpe.

Maj M M Procter, Dist Supt, 4th grade, to be Dist Supt 3rd grade, vice Capt Tweedie.

Mr D Cargill, Dist Supt, 5th grade, to be Dist Supt 4th grade, vice Maj Procter.

Mr G J Low, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to be Dist Supt 5th grade, vice Mr Cargill.

The Rev A G A Robarts, M A, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estbt, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 10th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the temporary appointment of Mr V Bienenfeld as Actg Vice-Consul for Itlay at Aden.

Mr C B Saunders, C B, to be Chief Comr of Mysore and Coorg, with effect from the date of of assuming charge of that office.

With reference to Notification No 2575G, dated 24th Dec 1875, Col Sir R J Meade, K C S I, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident at Hyderabad.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H S Groves, B A, is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Accountant Genl, Madras.

Mr G R Kiernander is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant Genl N W Provinces, during the absence of Mr A Anthony, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be substituted for Exception (1) under Sec 25 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

Exception (1)—When a Subordinate Judicial Officer is placed in charge of a District Judges office, or when an office's is placed in charge of a Political Agency, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs 150 a month.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be inserted under Sec 24 of the Civil Leave Code :—

3 (a)—A local allowance may be drawn by an Officer on privilege leave provided that it is not drawn by his locum tenens.

The Govr Genl in Council also directs that the following be added to the end of Rule 2 under Sec 7 (d) of the Civil Leave Code :—

(But see Rule 3 (a) under Section 24.)

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following rule be inserted in Chapter VIII of the Civil Leave Code :

2 (c)—One day's joining time is allowed to an Officer transferred from one office to another at the same station.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Infantry—Lt H M Mason, 45th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 27th Madras N I, and now a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Wing Subn, on probation, vice Lt W J B Bird, appointed to the 4th Cavy.

The following extract from list No 9, dated 2nd June 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty—Maj B Cracroft, S C, Maj C P Hunter, S C, and Surgn-Maj R F Hutchinson.

Granted extensions of leave—Surgn-Maj F Carter, 6 months, medical certificate, Conductor C Glover, 3 months, medical certificate, Surgn-Maj A A Mantell, 6 months, medical certificate, Surgn-Maj J B Scriven, 5 months, medical certificate and Capt J A Temple, S C, 6 months, private affairs.

Retirement—Surgn-Maj G K Poole, 7th May 1876.

Army Remount Department.

With reference to the retirement of Staff Veterinary Surgn W Thacker, notified in the "London Gazette" of the 16th May 1876, and republished in General Order by H E the C-in-C in India, dated 14th June 1876, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr Thacker to be Remount Agent at the Presidency, with effect from the latter date.

Surgn A H Kelly, Offg in medical charge, Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgn Maj S C Courtney.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) J J O'Bryen, Bl S C, Comdt, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 16th June 1876.

Capt J H W Osborne, late 44th Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd March 1876 (date of departure on furlough, 28th March 1873).

Capt S C MacTier, Bl S C, Wing Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th June 1876.

Garrison Instruction Staff—Capt St V A Hammick, 43rd Foot, Asst Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Maj G G Hannen, resigned.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt William Henry Fothergill MacMullen, 11th Hussars, 2nd Sqdn Subn, 18th Bl Cavy, 19th April 1875.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) William Elliot Marshall, Bl S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bl S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Major William Cabell, 26th June 1876.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Captain Joseph Bern and Smith from 26th June 1876.

Capt F Lance, 2nd in-Command and Squadn Officer, to Officiate as Comdt, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col T G Kennedy, or until further orders.

Capt J H Broome, 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in-Command and Squadn Officer, vice Capt Lance.

Capt R C R Clifford, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, vice Capt Broome.

Capt J R Campbell, Adjt, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, vice Capt Clifford.

Lt L T Bishop, 2nd Squadn Subn, to officiate as Adjt until the return from furlough of Captain E B Bishop, or until further orders.

In continuation of G G O No 684, dated the 22nd June 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876 :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Angelo Edward Osborn, S C, Ordinary pension £292, Capitalized value of annuity, £4,263, date of retirement, 1st July 1876, to paid in England.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Mr E G Wells, Commander of the Indian Govt Steamer Tenasserim, to officiate temporarily as Supt of the Indian Govt Dockyard at Kidderpore, until further orders.

Mr W J Powell, late Indian Navy, Commander of the Indian Govt Steamer Dalhousie, to officiate temporarily as Commander of the Indian Govt Steamer Tenasserim, vice Wells, and to act as Supt of the Indian Govt Dockyard at Kidderpore, during the absence of Mr Wells in the Tenasserim.

Mr D B King, late Indian Navy, and late Commander of the Indian Govt Steamer Nemesis, to officiate temporarily as Agent for Transports and Govt Consignments, vice Mr R B Yates, Offg 1st Asst Master Attendant, or until further orders.

The above appointments to have effect from the dates on which the officers respectively assumed the duties to which they have been nominated.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R T Keene, Engr Apprentice on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, was permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

This cancels P W Dept Notification No 483 of 12th Oct 1875.

Mr R K Williams, Temporary Examiner 3rd class, 2nd grade, reverted to his substantive appointment of Depy Examiner with effect from the 29th May 1876, the date of his relief by Maj Lambert.

Corporal H Good, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr F Hiles, Overseer, 1st grade, on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, is accepted, with effect from 8th March 1875.

The Govt of India has no further need of the services of Mr H B Fitz-Simon, Accountant, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch.

Mr (late Private) J J Stewart, Accountant, 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, having obtained his discharge from the army on the 29th April 1876, is reappointed to the Accounts Branch as a civilian in the same grade from that date.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from 29th June 1876, consequent on the departure of Col W W H Greathed, C B, R E, on furlough :—

To Temporary Chief Engineer, I Class—Col F T Haig, R E, Chief Engr, II class.

To Temporary Chief Engineer, II Class—Bt Col L Russell, R E, Temporary Chief Engr, III class.

The services of Mr H O'Connor, Accountant, 4th grade, Rajpootana, are dispensed with.

Mr G L Molesworth, Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 26th June 1876.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BASHFORD—July 5th, at Parell, the wife of Thomas Bashford, of a daughter.

SEDGWICK—July 5th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Roger Sedgwick, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—June 28th, at Simla, the wife of Dr Robert Harvey, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

HEARSEY—June 28th, at Mussoorie, the wife of L. D. Hearsey, of a son.

SINCLAIR—June 27th, at Lansdowne Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of H. J. Sinclair, Esq., of a son.

SANDIFORD—June 29th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Dr. Tyson Sandiford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WETHERILL-DAVENEY—June 27th, at the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. M. Thomson, Joseph Wetherill, to Annie Daveney, youngest daughter of the late Dr. H. Daveney Norfolk.

DEATHS.

BICKIE—June 28th at Mussoorie, Edward Hickie, Collector of Customs, Hissar, aged 56 years and 6 months.

MELVILLE—June 30th, at Howrah Hospital, P. Melville, aged 36.

MCQUEEN—June 29th, at the Howrah Hospital, of remittent fever, Capt. John McQueen, of Sydney, aged 56 years, 1 month and 5 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

IF any one who has been cognizant of recent affairs in India were asked who in his opinion had really borne the heat and burden of the day in connection with the Prince's tour he would answer that next to the Prince himself it was Sir Bartle Frere. We are surprised therefore to learn that Sir Bartle got no extra pay for his services in accompanying the Prince from England to India and back again to England He simply continued to draw his pay as a member of the Council and had £500 allowed him as his outfit. The tour was as well planned and successful as a mathematical problem, and it bore high testimony to the foresight and thoughtfulness of the man who might well be called the Prince's "Guide, Philosopher, and Friend." The treatment accorded to Sir Bartle therefore seems to us to be, under the circumstances, rather shabby, and not to be atoned for by the gift of an empty Baronetcy. Sir Bartle did not go, like others of the Prince's companions, on a mere voyage of pleasure but may be considered to have had a high political mission to fulfil, and to have fulfilled it in a way which should be of great benefit to England as well as to India. Sir Bartle, too, it must not be remembered, is not a wealthy English nobleman to whom money is a matter of no concern, but a professional politician and administrator. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and in our opinion there can be no doubt that Sir Bartle Frere should have received a special rate of pay during the time he was doing such admirable work for the Prince and the interests of the future Empire of His Royal Highness.

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THOSE of our readers who are interested in naval matters in a general sense, and the honour and dignity of Members of Council in a particular sense, would be glad to read the announcement we published yesterday that a new Table of Precedence has lately been arranged for all India, and that one of the great changes which it will effect will be that of permitting the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East to take his position immediately after the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces. This change, we suppose, is owing immediately to a little squabble which agitated Bombay official and social circles just a few days before the arrival of the Prince of Wales. It will be remembered that about the end of October last year, Sir Philip Wodehouse held a Levée, and although at that time we had the Admiral's Flagship and the Flying Squadron lying in the harbour, not a single member of the Navy was present at the Governor's reception. This circumstance was too conspicuous not to be at once a subject of general comment. Some people said that the gentlemen of the Navy were offended because the Government of Bombay would not provide them with conveyances to take them to the Levée, it being considered by them that this concession might very easily and gracefully have been granted by the Local Government, seeing that while doing duty in the East they were only allowed the English rate of pay, which was small enough. Others said that it was because Admiral Macdonald had issued a General Order that no one should attend the Levée, inasmuch as he was dissatisfied with the position assigned to him in the official notification of the list of persons who had the right of private *entrée* to Government House and also at the Governor's Levées. It was officially denied that the Admiral had issued any such order, although there must have been a tacit understanding throughout the fleet that it would assert the dignity of the British Navy if none of the officers went to the Levée. That there was a difference of opinion between the Local Government and Admiral Macdonald as to the position the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East should enjoy there could be no doubt. But although it was at first assumed that this was the fault of the Local Government, which was anxious to exalt the dignity of its own Members of Council at the expense of the Admiral, it subsequently appeared that this had not been the case. All the same, public sympathy went with the Admiral, the general opinion being that, looking to the general interests of the Empire instead of to the interests of a comparatively unimportant Satrapy such as the Government of Bombay, it was undesirable that a gentleman occupying a high position like that of Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East should appear on public occasions to be of less dignity and importance than an assistant of the Bombay Governor. Admiral Macdonald himself made no secret of his opinion that he should, at all events, be put in as dignified a position as the Local Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces, while the officers in the Squadron thought that as his high office related to the "East" and not to a small part of it like Bombay, he certainly should rank immediately after the Commander-in-Chief of all the Military Forces in India. The Table of Precedence issued at Windsor on the 6th May 1871, and promulgated at Simla shortly afterwards, made it clear, however, that the claims of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East had been overlooked. It assigned no position at all to officers exercising the high powers of Admiral Macdonald, all it provided being that Commodores Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India should follow Commanders-in-Chief, Members of Council, Chief Commissioners, certain Political Residents, and military officers above the rank of Major-General, &c. Subsequently, this precedence warrant was amended by an edict from Windsor, which laid it down that the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India should take rank immediately after the Commander-in-Chief when not a member of Council, and it was held in Bombay that Her Majesty's warrant clearly assigned Admiral Macdonald a position immediately after ordinary Members of Council in Madras or Bombay, and immediately before Puisne Judges of the High Court. Hence in the list of precedence published shortly before the Governor's Levee the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East was placed after the Chief Justice, the Commander in Chief and his personal staff, the Bishop of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, and Members of Council. Some people thought that as the Revised Warrant seemed to hint that a Naval Commander-in-Chief could be made an Extraordinary Member of Council, it would have been a deserved compliment to the splendid fleet which filled the harbour if Sir Philip Wodehouse had stretched a point by conferring that honour upon Admiral Macdonald and thus placing it beyond doubt that his position should be before that of Members of Council. However, the Government of Bombay had the letter of the law on its side. Sir Philip Wodehouse did not yield, and Admiral Macdonald declined to accept the position which was thrust upon him. Fortunately in his wrath he did not blow Bombay, its Governor, and its Members of Council into the sea. He contented himself by making strong references on the subject to the Lords of the Admiralty. The *Morning Post* says that his views met with considerable opposition at the Admiralty, and that he was finally helped over the stile by Sir Andrew Clarke, who himself, having an old Admiralty connection, had large sympathies with the contentions of the nautical Highland Chief. The question was watched with great interest by the superior officers in the Navy, and it is not too much to say they had a strong feeling that in assigning an official position subordinate to members in the Subordinate Governments of India to such a high naval functionary as Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East an injury was being done to the *prestige* and honour of the Navy. They contended that a local Commander-in-Chief in India could not justly be considered to be of greater importance in the Empire than a British Admiral entrusted with the arduous and responsible duties in the East which were entrusted to Admiral Macdonald; and if this was the case, why should the naval Commander-in-Chief be graded so many steps beneath the local military Commanders-in-Chief in India? We are glad that the matter has at last been settled, because no harm will be inflicted upon any one by the new precedence list, since we believe that even the Members of Council of the Bombay Government will not contend seriously that they are of greater importance in the British Empire than an Admiral of the Navy commanded to take care of English interests in the East. Should Admiral Macdonald ever return to India again with his Squadron—and in these ticklish times there is no saying how soon we may see a fleet in oriental waters—he will have the satisfaction of ranking next to the Governor himself; and we hope that if another Levee takes place when such an event transpires, we shall see the reception hall filled with blue jackets as well as scarlet and black jackets. We must have no more naval precedence "tiffs." They are disagreeable to everybody concerned, and they may not be so comfortably settled as this one.

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A PARAGRAPH is going the round of the English newspapers which is very flattering to Hindoo females and the contrary to British females. Hindoo girls, it says, are always gracefully and exquisitely formed, and this interesting fact is accounted for by another equally interesting fact. Hindoo girls from their earliest childhood are accustomed to carry burdens upon their heads. The water for family use is always, it is said, brought by the girls in earthen jars—(we presume that the paragraphist means that the water is in earthern jars and not the girls)—and this exercise, English medical gentlemen are agreed, strengthens the muscles of the back and throws the head forward, in consequence of which "no crooked backs are seen in Hindostan." Carried away by these considerations Dr. Henry Spry has come forward seriously with the advice that "this exercise of carrying "small vessels of water on the head might be "advantageously introduced into English boarding schools and private families, and should "be made to supersede the present machinery "of dumb bells, back boards, skipping ropes, "&c. Every young lady ought to be taught "to carry the jar as these Hindoo women "do, without ever touching it with her hands." Dr. Spry supports his proposition with the remarks that the same practice of carrying water leads to precisely the same results in the south of Spain and in the south of Italy as in India. A Neapolitan female peasant will carry on her head a vessel full of water to the very brim over a rough road and not spill a drop of it; and the acquisition of this art or knack gives her the same erect and elastic gait, and the same expanded chest and well-formed back and shoulders. We suppose it would be to no purpose to point out that a very large number of the handsome women in India do not carry water on their heads. Very few Parsee females carry water on their heads, and neither do the better classes of Hindoo or Mahomedan women. As there is no scheme so visionary that it will not find supporters, we suppose that in some "English schools "and private families" we shall soon hear of unhappy little English girls being compelled to wander about aimlessly for hours with pots of water on their heads, and probably the time is coming when our tiny Janes, Lilies, Rosebuds, and Floras will receive prizes not for music or calisthenics but for "proficiency in carrying water pots on their heads like Hindoo women." We have one source of hope left in the inherent love of mischief which exists in healthy English girls. Just "for the fun of "the thing," they are certain to break all the water pots and spill the water over their dresses, and the expense of renewing the pots and restoring soiled clothes will, in these hard times, be almost certain to have the effect of making the experiment of teaching English girls to look like Hindoos a failure. Perhaps in that case other theorists than Dr. Spry will spring up. There are people who believe, as firmly as they believe in their creed, that the grace of even the commonest Hindoo women is caused by their remarkably scanty clothing and the fact that they do not wear shoes. Why should these theorists not have their spokesmen to prove that scanty dresses and bare feet cause a harmonious play of the muscles in the body and a free elastic motion in the foot? And why should they not go further and out-do Dr. Spry by urging that henceforth all little English girls in boarding schools and private families should walk about for several hours a day with very little clothing on their bodies and none at all upon their feet? Truly the rage for things Indian created by the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country promises to have some singular results. The order of Her Majesty to have portraits painted of the Prince of Wales' two native Aides de Camp sounds queer enough in India, but what would be said if Dr. Spry's views were to be adopted to any great extent?

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH JUNE.

THE press scandals connected with the Lisbon Tramways Company and Baron Grant have again occupied public attention this week, and to all appearance will do for some time, the appetite for scandal demanding a satisfaction which the various journals have much pleasure in supplying. The weekly publication called *Vanity Fair*, in some respects a feeble imitation of the *World*, and in others a pale copy of *Punch*, in an article entitled "Nobbling the Press" (a phrase by-the-bye borrowed from the *Pall Mall Gazette*) a few days ago attacked the four daily journals—*Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Standard*, and *Daily News*, charging their City editors with having been bribed to insert a puff of the above company. Now, this was doubly a libel on the *Telegraph*, for in the first place its city editor had not been bribed, and next, it had not inserted a puff at all, but only a very matter-of-fact notice. Accordingly the proprietors of the *Telegraph* at once communicated with the editor of *Vanity Fair*, Mr. Bowes, insisting on a retraction and apology so far as they are concerned, and *Vanity Fair* has swallowed the leek and retracts very humbly. Then we have the trial itself which, instead of being finished this week, as everybody concerned hoped and expected, has been again adjourned *de die in diem* as the sick juror is still unwell, so that the details will again be forced on public notice. The effect of all this is to create by slow but certain degrees a most unhealthy opinion as to English journalism. I know even within the last two years a great change in the tone of public sentiment on this subject. It used to be said that the London press was clear from all suspicion of corruption or of complicity with stock-jobbing, or if charges were thrown out, they were generally disbelieved. Now you hear a totally different style of remark, and if the public do not suppose that as respects journalists "every man has his price," they cerainly receive with cynical incredulity, the appeals and protests in favour of their own virtue which some journals have with questionable taste been lately uttering. The conviction of impeccability is a thing of the past, and it will require a long course of good conduct and freedom from scandal to restore it. The one man blamed for all this is Grant. It is not assumed that he was the first man who tried to "get at" City editors, far from it. I am credibly informed that the prime offender was a well known Irish-American gentleman, who has financed for above a dozen years the affairs of an insolvent American railway; that it was he who first laid siege to the virtue of Mr. Sampson, of the *Times*, and that he was followed by the gentleman, who really, though not ostensibly, negotiated the famous Confederate Loan for the rebelled Southern States. Anyhow it seems to have found vent that the City editor of the *Times* was not averse to *douceurs*, and Grant who soon after came on the scene was not slow to follow the example. The novelty in his case was that he did the business of present-giving so clumsily as to facilitate after detection, and hence the financiers blame him not for immorality but for mismanagement of the details. Every shilling he paid in this way seems to have been put down on the particular company's books, as if he had desired to provide facilities for after mischief and to leave on record for all future time the exact details of his efforts to debauch the English press. So that Grant is found fault with all round, by ruined shareholders, by financiers who formerly were glad to work with him but whose game he has now done his best to spoil, by the journals that have grown fat on his advertisements, and by the very journalists whom he ruined while seeking to benefit them.

Before quitting the subject of Grant and his affairs as connected with his attempts to gain an influence over the press, I may mention that I hear the next scandal is likely to be in the case of a company called the Nantyglo and Blaina Ironworks—a concern he brought out five years ago, but which like most of the things he has fathered, has come to grief. I am far from saying that its ill success is due to any improper transactions at the outset. Quite the opposite. These ironworks were among the properties of the well-known Crawshay Bailey, a man who had realised an enormous fortune, and there was no reason why in the hands of a good company they should not continue to prove successful. But whereas the prospectus appeared at a time when the mineral and metal industries were all in the ascendant, and everything of this kind paid well, no sooner had the limited company formed by Grant fairly commenced operations than it was found that the iron industry had reached the zenith of its success, and then a decline commenced. The works have been carried on lately at a loss, precisely as all others have been, and the shareholders have grumbled, threatened committees of investigation and in various other ways shown their desire to be troublesome. The unfortunate thing for Grant is that, encouraged by the success which has attended litigation in the Lisbon Tramways and other cases, the shareholders, instead of pocketing their loss, and persevering in hope of better times, will, unless matters soon improve, insist upon winding up, and on proceeding against him and the directors for damages on some fancied grounds of misrepresentation. They may trust on a British jury deciding anything against Grant and in any case they will count upon some frequent scandals being elicited. Thus I am told that among those compromised by the Nantyglo and Blaina failure is Lord Henry Lennox, Chief Commissioner of Works, to whom I have already referred in the matter of the Lisbon Tramways. Lord Henry was one of the first directors or trustees and is credited with having received £10,000 as the price of his noble name. If this be so, it is pretty sure to come to light, for the company is doomed, and even if Grant were willing he could not now buy off those who might be inclined to make a public scandal of the affair. So we have a pleasant future in store.

The attacks on Russian credit still continue, and Russian bonds fall in price, but this is solely owing to speculative sales, excited in the first instance by fears of war in the East. Financially I think the attacks a blunder, but politically I am well pleased. So long as peace is maintained there is not the slightest fear of Russia defaulting, but any shock to her credit, which has been generally thought unassailable here, would be the most effectual means of preventing her going to war. Even now it is understood that she wants another loan for various purposes, partly railways and partly armaments, and she is very unfit to go to war because her preparations are not complete. Hence the cowardly and sneaking policy she has pursued through the agency of her instruments, Servia and Montenegro, by which Turkey has been gradually brought to the brink of ruin, Russia remaining intact, and avoiding expense. On the instant that by the spirited action of our Government a check was put to these dirty manœvres and Russia had to declare herself, she paused. It was not her cue to take on herself the burden of expensive war, and gradually she backed out. The Stock Exchange speculators and others who have been running down Russian credit have therefore done a very useful work in the interest of peace. Another influence has been the cost of the Central Asian fighting which has been a steady drain upon Russian resources. In order to understand the rage and jealousy shown by Muscovite organs like the Brussels *Nord*, you must thus bear in mind that the cool decision of our Government at a critical moment spoiled the only sure mode of ruining Turkey which the state of Russia, financially, allowed her to carry out. Having said so much I must add that the sensational articles published in papers like the *World* and even so intelligent an organ as the *Pall Mall* are largely pervaded by nonsense. To begin with, the writers do not know the facts of the case: these are carefully hidden, and although the secresy preserved may be in itself suspicious, still it deprives the data of hostile critics of any value. All that can be said is that if the assaults now made on Russian credit are not strictly accurate they are highly useful so far as regards the interests of the English nation and of peace generally.

As a proof how hard up the Russian Treasury is at present, I have from an eminent City man the following instance. Sometime ago the Imperial Government wanted the telegraph line to Siberia duplicated, and this was undertaken by the same contractor who had originally constructed it. The cost was £500,000, and the contractor has been trying for six months to get his money, as yet without success. No doubt the new loan which the Government has been secretly trying to arrange was designed to wipe off all such claims, but if the Treasury has had to postpone private debts of this sort and is also constantly issuing fresh paper, as I am assured is the case, it is quite clear that the additional strain involved in a war would be simply intolerable.

Egypt has dropped a little out of sight lately and the consequence of the cessation of attacks on it in the leading journals is that its credit is already reviving and the bonds are rising in value. The financial scheme of reorganisation is being steadily carried out, and it is quite expected that before the time when the first coupon under the new arrangement becomes due, there will be funds in hand from revenue to meet it. As for the news from Abyssinia I am still unable to report a word in confirmation of the stories of disaster to which you gave publicity. Nobody believes them here, and no one even thinks it necessary to make any allusion to them, although Labouchere screams hysterically every week for information; screams all the more as neither Reuter nor any one else pay the least attention.

The report of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company was issued yesterday. The gross revenue of the half year ending 31st December last appears to have been £224,982 as compared with £183,956 in the corresponding half of the previous year; the expenditure was £158,136 against £131,503, and the net profit was £66,846 against £52,453. The coaching traffic shows an increase of £24,552, and the increase in the number of passengers was 282,962, the latter being chiefly in the vicinity of Bombay. The cause of the additional expenditure was mainly a special debit of £18,007 towards the reconstruction of the Saburmattee Bridge and other works carried away by the disastrous floods in September 1875. Allowing for this, the ordinary expenditure was £140,129 or 62¼ per cent of the receipts. The net profit per train mile was 2s. 6½d. in the last half year of 1875, against 2s. 5d. in the corresponding period of 1874. The amount at the credit of the Fire Insurance Fund on the 31st December last was £48,968. The extension of the Dakor Branch for 14 miles to Palee on the Mahi River is referred to, and it is stated that the works have been let by contract at an estimated cost of about £4,000 per mile. The balance amounting to £45,300, of the unconverted bonds of the 5 per cent issue of 1871—6 debentures of the Company, falls due, and will be repaid to the bondholders on the 1st July next. Lastly the death of the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Baynes, is referred to with much regret, and the directors state that they purpose to make a grant of £1,000 to his widow.

I see that the ship Benton, which left Liverpool for Bombay on the 28th November last, has been posted as missing.

Among other consequences of the strain which commercial firms in the cotton trade or industry are now enduring is the failure of one large house in Ireland, in fact one of the few large houses there, Malcomson & Co., of Portlow, Waterford. They were cotton manufacturers, and were also largely engaged in the flax and linen trades, and the liabilities range between £600,000 and a million. Several other failures of less importance are announced, among which is that of Sir E. Buckley, M. P. for Ashton-under-Tyne, a coal, lime and mineral merchant. His liabilities are estimated at £290,000 and assets £145,000. My impression is that a great deal more mischief has still to come, as trade shows no signs of revival and complaints of loss are universal.

The sale of the *Echo* newspaper to Passmore Edwards is confirmed, but I believe that he paid very little for it. The intention is to have it as before, an evening paper only. The circulation of the *Hour* and the *World*, despite all their personal attacks and attempt to get into notice by pungent invective is, I am assured, falling off. A vacancy has occurred in the editorship of the *Morning Advertiser* by the death of Colonel Richards, but I do not know who his successor is likely to be. It is a peculiar post, as the administration of the paper is carried on by a council of publicans, 32 in number. Of these a certain proportion meet every day and sit at a horse-shoe table where they give their instructions to the editor or sub-editor who stand respectfully awaiting the orders of the congregated "bungs." Despotism in the management of a daily paper is necessary and useful after a fashion, but a despotism of licensed victuallers must be something abnormally unpleasant to the governed. The airs which the "bungs" give themselves in presence of candidates for employment are, I am told by one who has gone through the ordeal, as diverting as they are repulsive.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

SONGHUR, 2ND JULY.

I ARRIVED here yesterday, after a horribly uncomfortable three days' journey in bullock gharries across country from Wadwan. It was insufferably hot throughout; the roads, or rather tracks, are execrable; the accommodation for travellers is almost *nil*; and it is impossible to procure so much even as an egg in the way of eatables at any of the villages along the ninety odd miles of the route, so you will understand we must have had altogether rather a pleasant time. I am not going to give way to the "Special" mania for describing all the exciting adventures that I met with, or that I could imagine I might have met with, on the road, as is the fashion with some correspondents; but will proceed to give you as clear and succinct an account as I have been able to obtain of the state of affairs in the Palitana district that has led to the approaching important and interesting trial, to report which for the benefit of the Bombay public I have been doomed to spend several days, and perhaps weeks, of my existence in this (to use a common expression) most God-forsaken neighbourhood.

The case in question is one in which 26 prisoners are charged with riot and murder, and it has arisen out of a long and complicated dispute between the Thakore of Palitana and a section of his subjects, in which dispute the Bombay Government is immediately interested. In the Kattywar States, there are a number of villages that have been for years in the hands of Bhayads (or kinsmen of the Chiefs,) who enjoy certain privileges beyond those of ordinary landholders. The Palitana Bhayads acquired their property in the various villages in this way. According to the custom of the country, on the death of a Thakore, the principality has descended to the eldest son, and certain villages have been made over to younger sons for their maintenance and support. These younger sons and their descendants are called Bhayads, or Girassias. The terms on which the villages they hold were granted to them were that they should receive the rents and revenues on their own account, and pay to the Thakore, yearly, a *jummah*, or certain fixed sum by way of tribute. This arrangement was observed with regard to all these villages in Palitana until the year 1863, when a dispute arose, in consequence of the Thakore claiming a right to be paid not only the annual *jummah*, but also a *santi vero*, or plough-tax, equal to half the produce of each village. The Bhayads resisted this encroachment on what they regarded as their legitimate and lawful rights, and a protracted struggle ensued, the matter being referred to the various Political Officers at different times resident in Kattywar, including Mr. Peile and Captain Watson, for inquiry, afterwards to the Bombay Government, and finally to the Secretary of State. The Bombay Government, by a resolution dated the 15th of May, 1874, declared that the right of the Thakore over the villages of the Bhayads was not limited to the collection of the *jummah* only, and that he was entitled to collect the *santi vero* also. The Bhayads, after the passing of that resolution, complained that they had not been allowed an opportunity to place their case before the Government, or its officers, and applied to have copies of the papers relating to the case, which were in the possession of the Government, and on which Government had founded its decision, placed in their hands. The Bombay Government refused this application, and the Bhayads referred their request to the Secretary of State. After an interval, they received in August 1875, an order from the Assistant Political Agent to the effect that their petition had been rejected by the Secretary of State, and that the order of the Bombay Government, declaring that the Thakore had a right to collect the *santi vero* from the *Bhayadi* villages had been confirmed. The Bhayads then adopted a memorial to the Marquis of Salisbury stating their surprise that his Lordship and the Government of Bombay had considered their previous petition as an appeal, on the merits, against the order of the Bombay Government when its only object was to obtain copies of the proceedings in the case so as to enable them to appeal to his Lordship on the merits, and setting forth their statement of the whole case, with a prayer to his Lordship to reconsider his decision regarding the justice of the Government order. This memorial was sent to the Bombay Government with a request that it might be forwarded to the Secretary of State, but the Government refused to forward it stating that the whole case had already been considered by his Lordship, and his decision given. Thereupon, the Bhayads appointed a deputation of their body to proceed to England with the memorial for the purpose of presenting it in person to the Marquis of Salisbury. It is natural that they should fight the battle with obstinacy, because the result of the Government order of May 1874 is not only to deprive them of a large portion of their annual income, but to considerably lessen their status in the country, lowering them from their position of petty chieftains in their respective villages, and taking away their distinguishing privileges, according to the custom of the Rajpoot people, as relatives of the governing prince of the Taluka. The answer to the deputation and their memorial has not yet been received.

Meanwhile, the Government of Bombay, fearing that disturbances might arise, in consequence of the prejudices of the people, if the matter was handed over to the Thakore direct, attached the revenues of the villages, and administered their financial affairs, through its Political Officers, paying half the revenues to the Thakore in accordance with the Government resolution. This state of things continued for about two years, when the Bombay Government withdrew its attachment, and made over the administration of the finances of the Bhayads' villages to the Thakore. This occurred at the beginning of the present year. One of the places in the possession of the Bhayads, and which had been held by them for a number of years, was the village of Timba. On or about the 10th January last, the Thakore of Palitana sent an officer in his service, with an armed force, to attach the revenue of this village. The officer in command was a Mussulman named Ali Mahomed, and the force under him consisted of about 400 or 500 men, armed with various weapons, some with guns, and others with swords and other warlike implements. Ali Mahomed and his men, on approaching the village, found their progress barred by about 30 or 40 armed men, consisting of Jhalam Singh, the chief Girassia, and his sons and servants. The majority of the Bhayads of the village were absent, having formed part of the deputation to the Secretary of State. The accounts of what took place on and after the meeting of the two armed bodies of men differ widely, and will probably form the subjects of a considerable amount of cross-examination in the course of the trial. The witnesses for the prosecution, according to their evidence before the committing magistrate, state that Ali Mahomed told the Girassias he wished to avoid any disturbances, and read to them his authority for the course he was taking. Then, say these witnesses, the villagers retired into the Deli (Jhalam Singh's compound) and remained there on the defensive, while Ali Mahomed's force took possession of the remainder of the village. He posted sentries, and apparently placed the Deli in a regular state of siege. On the second day after his arrival, Ali Mahomed issued an order by beat of drum that no person in the village was to leave his house after eight o'clock in the evening. On the following day, Mahobat Khan, one of the Girassias' men, left the Deli and walked about, armed, in front of Ali Mahomed's sentries. The Durbaree officer having his attention called to this, ordered Mahobat to lay down his arms and retire, under pain of arrest. Mahobat replied by swearing and gearing at him, and Mahomed ordered his men to disarm him, when, so the story runs, 30 or 40 armed men attempted to arrest Mahobat, who retired towards the Deli, and before entering, turned round in obedience to an order shouted by Jhalam Singh from the Deli, and fired at his pursuers, killing one of them on the spot. Then the firing became general on both sides and lasted throughout the day, the result being that several men were killed,—nine or ten on the Durbaree side, and one inside the Deli. Ali Mahomed kept his men afterwards posted round the Deli, and succeeded in apprehending Jhalam Singh and the other prisoners a day or two subsequently, as they were endeavouring to escape. No witnesses were called on behalf of the defence before the magistrate, but I understand they will endeavour to prove that when Mahobat Khan retreated before the Durbaree men, he got inside the Deli, and that then the opposing side fired the first shot. They are also likely to call evidence regarding the general conduct of the Thakore in the government of his subjects, with a view to showing that they were justified in anticipating ill-treatment at the hands of his soldiers, and in resisting their taking possession of the village. I am told, also, that some allegation will be brought against Captain Hunter, to the effect that in his capacity of British Resident in Palitana, he has unduly favoured the Thakore, as opposed to his subjects. The Thakore certainly has not a very enviable reputation among a number of his people and the subjects of neighbouring princes. They say he is soft-spoken and treacherous, and very covetous and grasping, and that he is given to tyrannising over those whom he has in his power. There may be a good deal of humbug in the charges made against him, as also in the more than insinuations which are publicly talked of here regarding Captain Hunter; but it is always well that such grievances should be inquired into, and Captain Hunter's position as a British Political Officer requires that no such suspicions should be allowed to stand against him unmet and uncontradicted. The present trial, which will commence to-morrow, will afford an opportunity for establishing or refuting all such charges, and is therefore invested with even a greater amount of interest than it would otherwise command, though such a matter is of itself, of course, of no mean public importance.

OUR DEBASED CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government know the rate of exchange quite as well as their subjects, and most people seem to think that if this rate is known everything else connected with the exchange is known also. Political economists go even further than this and formulate the state of commercial affairs that will be produced by a declining currency; this is done on purely mathematical principles. At the present moment, Government and their officials, as well as many non-official people, are persuaded of the soundness of this theory. Let me remind such theorists that human nature is very largely mixed up both with currency and trade, and that it often acts as a disturbing element, setting at naught the calculations of the political economists. We have a good example of this doctrine in Bombay at the present moment. Traders have become alarmed at the rate of exchange and are practically discounting the fall in the price of silver, and in doing so they have gone to the extreme of caution. Large orders for goods were sent forward to England for shipments to be made in September and October, and already many of these orders have been countermanded by telegraph. And this has been done by old traders and men of substance. The *fishy* traders, having more to gain and less to lose, have not yet followed suit. But we all know how difficult it must be to do a profitable business with the opposing odds of 32 per cent. The largest native traders assure me that that is really the odds they have now to contend against, while, as I have already said, they have discounted the future condition of a silver currency and have arrived at the decision that they will do no more business while the exchange remains as at present. This is bad enough, but it is not all, for a further phase in human nature will be exhibited in Bombay—namely, there will be played the game of the dolphin and the flying fish, or the game of swallowing up your neighbour, and it will be played in this way. The less timid or more ignorant will go on trading, and, having no capital to back themselves up with, will fall a prey to the capitalist who now refuses to send forward orders on his own account. The necessities of the weaker man will enable the capitalist to do business that will bring a tolerable profit—that is to say, the capitalist will buy distrained goods in Bombay and will sell them at a profit, and we shall soon see a good many of those familiar advertisements where goods are sold *at the risk* of the person by whom they were ordered, and this means that the man who ordered the goods will be held responsible for any loss arising out of a forced sale. It will then be discovered that many supposed wealthy native dealers are only men of straw.

If the quotation of goods runs high, as is sure to be the case both from the rise in the rate of exchange and the deficiency of goods in the local market, we shall have a condition of things which is sure to tempt the speculative trader—and the speculative trader is mostly a rogue—and we shall have goods coming forward sufficient for the wants of the wise men who refuse to trade in their own names. This will ensue a trade in which the traders may be divided into big fish and little fish, where all are rogues alike, but the biggest rogues will undoubtedly be the big fish who swim well down near the bottom.

Now, in spite of the calculations of political economists, this kind of trade and this kind of demoralization of individuals will go on so long as the Government of India are content to be the representative proprietors of a debased currency. Let your readers say, then, whether it is not time for our *Ma Bap* the Sircar to take up its responsibilities in a manner befitting the occasion?

And Manchester must suffer largely, so largely that no mere reduction of the duty on cotton goods can bring the Lancashire spinner any relief. Already the millowners and speculators in Bombay are smacking their lips at the brightness of the prospect they see before them. They have not learned to lean upon a foreign trade, and the influences that bear heavily on an export trade have only a secret pleasure for them. The currency debasement will give one more and a surpassing impetus to our local mill industry—an impetus which no Secretary of State will be able to check or control. You may look for a speedy rise in mill shares, as well as for the introduction of the manufacture of new classes of goods. Shamjee Weljee knows what he is about.

The price of gold in the local market has now reached Rs. 20 per tola, and sellers are firm. The commercial wheel is revolving with greater rapidity than our local rulers know anything about. But are not they all well versed in the science of political economy and better acquainted with this science than they are with human nature or with the people over whom they hold rule?

Shall we have to wait until the Currency Question finds its own solution in universal disgrace and ruin?

FOREWARNED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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CABUL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 5TH JULY.

The Sirdar Mahomed Ayoobkhan petitioned the Ameer for his pardon and the employment of pecuniary assistance to enable him to visit the Ameer, who has ordered the Governor of Herat to assist Ayoobkhan and to send him to Cabul under escort.

A fight is reported between the people of Khelat and Ghuznee, resulting in 83 killed. The Ameer has summoned the survivors to Cabul.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 4TH JULY.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th ult, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY

VIENNA, 5TH JULY.

Turkish details confirm the victory at Widdin, their army being now at Zaitschar. The Servians, on the other hand, deny and claim a success on the frontier of Bosnia.

The Montenegrins have crossed the frontier near Grahovo, where there has been some indicisive fighting.

LONDON, 4TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed· Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been depressed.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d,
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7.
40's Mule Twist	0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	49

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5TH JULY, 10-6 A.M.

Mail Steamer Sumatra, from Australia, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—5TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·77. Fall of rain 2 inches 97 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 5, thermometer 84, barometer 29 86. Fall of rain 16 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-28 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.W., N.W., S. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 1 inch 31 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. strong, thermometer 94, barometer 29·73.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, thermometer 90.

WE understand from an authentic source that the Under Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has expressed his private conviction that it is very unlikely that the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill will be sanctioned in its present form.

MR. WILLIAM MOYLAN'S case, or rather the charge of defamation brought by him against Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, has advanced a stage. At the hearing of the case yesterday, the secretary of the Fort Press Company, in further cross-examination by Mr. Purcell, stated in substance that, on a representation made by the company's engineer, the directors came to an understanding that Rs. 500 should be sent as a present to Mr. Moylan; that he accompanied the defendant to Mr. Moylan's bungalow at Mazagon with five currency notes for Rs. 100 each; and that while he stayed outside the gate, the defendant went in with an envelope containing the notes; and that, on his return to the carriage after half an hour, defendant told him Mr. Moylan had received the money, and that there should be no further trouble about the company's boilers and engines. This payment, the secretary said, he entered in the company's cash book after a few day's consideration over the matter, because it was an "uncommon" payment. The engineer of the company, however, contradicted the secretary's statement and denied ever having made a representation either to the secretary or the directors that Mr. Moylan should be remunerated. The hearing of the case will be resumed on Wednesday next.

A MEETING was to have been held yesterday at Bangalore to take into consideration the steps necessary to establish a General Hospital and, also, if possible, a Lying-in-Hospital, in the Pettah.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrica* informs us tha Mr. Damant, Assistant Commissioner of Kachar, having pulled the ear of a native pleader, the latter has commenced an action against him for damages.

IT is reported that the Horse Guards are about to adopt for all Line regiments which now wear the shako a helmet of black leather shaped like the white helmet which has long been worn by our troops in India.

IF information forwarded from Khartum can be trusted, the Albert Nyanza has been succesfully navigated. It is stated to be 141 English miles long and 60 wide, and eight rivers flow into it. The *Athenæum* is unable to vouch for the authenticity of this report.

THE quantity of cotton despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar during the week ending 24th June was, according to the official return, only 334 bales more than the week before. We presume these weekly returns will not be again published as they have ceased to convey any information.

WHETHER there is to be an opera next cold season in Calcutta or not, at any rate one of the theatres is to be open; for Mr. G. Anderson has taken the Corinthian Theatre, and has, the *Englishman* states, almot completed his arrangements in England for a company to perform *opera bouffe* and light pieces.

THE ship Bulwark, which arrived in the Calcutta river on Saturday, reports having seen a barque, painted white, on shore about 25 miles S. W. from False Point, with masts all standing and yards across. Whilst proceeding up the river on Sunday, the Bulwark herself also grounded in the Eastern Channel, but soon floated off.

WITH reference to a statement that has appeared about the Bandora Infanticide Case, we have to state that the man Jamsú was tried last week before Mr. Hosking, Assistant Sessions Judge, Tanna, for concealing birth by burying a child's corpse secretly, *not for aiding and abetting murder*, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The record in Dinbai's case is now before the High Court.

WITH regard to the scheme for the erection o the India and Colonial Museums on the old Fife House site on the Victoria Embankment, advocated by the Royal Colonial Institute and the Royal Asiatic Society, the *Athenæum* mentions that arrangements are in progress for holding a meeting in the City of London, and that an appeal is likewise to be made to the different commercial centres throughout the country.

THE controversy between the 52nd Light Infantry and Sir John Kaye has entered a new phase—a formal vindication of the conduct of the 52nd at the storming of Delhi, against the statements in the third volume of the 'History of the Sepoy War,' having been issued, to which are attached the signatures of Lieut. Gen. G Campbell, C. B., Lieut.-Col G. C. Synge, Lieut-Col. C. K. Crosse, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive, Capt. W. J. Stopford, and Col. the Hon. R. A. Ramsay, all of whom took part in the assault. It will remain for the public to decide, after both sides shall have been fairly heard, whether a British regiment was sluggish and backward at a most critical juncture.

CASH balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of May 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	1,97,02,996	3,42,47,646	3,69,29,068
Bengal	1,84,59,474	1,94,72,020	1,61,53,367
Assam	14,08,673	29,89,390	36,44,510
British Burmah	16,94,044	49,24,402	17,68,442
N. W. Provinces	1,45,39,642	1,95,22,358	2,10,65,027
Oudh	42,69,170	49,67,464	58,33,208
Punjab	1,03,46,925	1,03,31,125	1,07,32,056
Bombay	2,29,60,182	2,23,07,701	3,99,78,396
Central Provinces	53,63,931	54,17,913	50,50,832
Madras	2,38,83,395	2,88,53,939	2,86,84,317
Total	12,26,28,435	15,30,33,988	17,18,37,283

HERR HAGGENMACHER, the unfortunate secretary of Munzinger Pasha, who was murdered with his chief on the road to Shoa, has left behind him a most valuable account of an expedition into the Somali country. This account has now been published as a supplement to Petermann's *Mittheilungen*, and will secure for its author an honourable place amongest African travellers. He penetrated about 130 miles to the south of Berbera, and the record of his travels, as well as his general remarks on the country and its mongrel inhabitants, will be read with interest at a time when the aggressive policy of Egypt is drawing attention to that part of Africa.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Wynaad Planters' Association has been convened for Wednesday (yesterday) at Vythery, for the purpose of considering the nature of the reply to be submitted to the Government, and with the object of discussing the proposed annexation of south-east Wynaad to the Neilgherry Commission. The Honorary Secretary has addressed Government on the pending subject of annexation, expressing the views of the Association; and Messrs. P. Batty and Hudleston have been deputed to place themselves in personal communication with the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the North Wynaad Planters' Association in order to ascertain their opinions upon the same question: also that a Sub-Committee be at once formed with the object of embodying a suitable reply to Government, for discussion at the ensuing general meeting.

FOR the first time we hear of the luxury and comfort of an ice-making machine being applied to a passenger steamer trading by way of the Red Sea to India. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Almora, which sailed from London for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on June 2, had an ice-making machine on board, capable of producing 12 cwt. per day; and this quantity of clear pure ice was duly manufactured before the pilot left the vessel at the Isle of Wight. The machine was fitted under the superintendence of Mr. Gamgee, the patentee of the real ice-skating rink, and is in charge o Mr. Taine, who will make experiments during the voyage out and home in cooling the saloon and cabins. Indian passengers will go into raptures over experiments at blending the frigid and torrid zones in Red Sea steamers. The wonder is that more has not been done before this with saloon and cabin refrigerators.

THE *World*:—My talented *confrères* of the daily press have fallen into an error anent the favourite mode of death of Sultans with a consistent unanimity. They pretend that the favourite mode of death is not a natural one. I have been brushing up my historical knowledge of late, and will give them the benefit of an 'easy lesson.' Amurath V. is the thirty-fourth of the Ottoman line, or descendants of Othman, which means 'bone-breaker.' Of these thirty-four but *six* died violent deaths. Amurath I. was killed by a Servian the day after a victory over the Servians, on the battle-field itself. Soliman I. was strangled by his brother; Ibrahim was assassinated in prison; Selim III. was assassinated in the seraglio; Mustapha IV. was strangled by order of his successor; and Abdul Aziz was scissored out of existence. Some of these Sultans were famous fellows, as some of them were infamous. Amurah III. murdered his five brothers, and to propitiate Allah begat 135 children.

THERE is said to be much dissatisfaction expressed among the troops who were employed at Perak in consequence of the commissariat sending in bills to the different corps for the daily dram of rum issued to the men. It was understood that Government gave it free, and indeed it was recommended as a prophylactic by the medical authorities. No question of payment was raised at the time, but now several months after the termination of the expedition the bill is furnished to the various corps, and we believe amounts to some Rs. 12 per head. The men naturally feel rather annoyed, as it is not a nice idea that the Government is not above trying to over-reach its servants. Compensation for injury to equipment and clothing was given at the rate of Rs. 26 per head, little enough, considering that in many cases most of a man's uniform was destroyed by damp, thorns, white-ants, &c., &c., and all will agree that it would have been a graceful act to have issued the rum free, as was done during the Ashantee war.

A STRONG idea prevails among a large number of persons of forming a great African company, on the model of the old East India Company. Some bold speculators have already mentally laid down the lines of a great colonising and trading company, to obtain a charter from the Crown, and to occupy large tracts of the West Coast of Africa. The present system of trading, it is urged, means very little more than the selling of rum and tobacco to the native tribes, and the secret encouragement of the internal slave trade. A great organised company, made up of first-class merchants, having in their employment bold and resolute adventurers, and having the command of ample resources, would do for these regions what the Government cannot possibly attempt to do. Splendid visions of future Clives and Hastings on African soil are already (says the *Examiner*) filling the souls of enthusiasts. We believe that an attempt will soon be made to give shape to the idea, and to bring it in some practical form under the notice of the Government. Sober-minded people, undazzled by the splendour of the idea, will perhaps think such an enterprise a little out of date, but we are assured that it has its number of believers, and that a resolute effort will be made to obtain for it the sanction of the Government.

THE *World*:—Lieutenant Colville, of the Grenadier Guards, a young man whose courag is only equalled by his modesty, amused himself on Derby-day in a striking and original manner. Starting from Charing cross on the Tuesday night by the Dover mail, with a light summer canoe—one of the Maidenhead 'cockle-shells'—weighing about sixty pounds and measuring about fourteen feet in length, with a change of clothes and a bottle of cold tea, he prepared himself for the task of paddling across the Channel. There was no mayor, no crowd, no special correspondents to see him off, his only confidant being a Coast-guard-man, who had taken a rough forecast of the weather. At three o'clock—daybreak on Derby morning—he started from Dover harbour, and paddled himself into Calais harbour by half-past nine, doing about thirty miles zigzag across Channel in six hours and a half. His reception on the French side was not enthusiastic. He went on board the mail-steamer lying ready for her mid-day passage to Dover, and was followed by a French official, who demanded harbour-dues in that injured tone which a Frenchman knows so well how to assume. He did not pay the dues, but changed his clothes and had his breakfast on board the steamer, returning the same day to London. As an effort of pure courage his voyage beats both Webb's and Boyton's.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 29th June 1876 that the monsoon rains still hold off throughout the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab (though in the latter province showers have fallen): the fall where they have set in has been very scanty in almost all the districts of Bombay, in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Mysore. Rain is reported from all the districts of Madras except Madura. In Bombay none has fallen in Guzerat, except in the Surat district: it is much wanted everywhere. In Sind the river is rising. In the Central Provinces sowings are retarded in many districts for want of rain, and it is much required in Berar and Central India. In Rajpootana the monsoon still holds off in the north: the rainfall telegraphed appears to be chiefly of last week. In Bengal abundant rain has fallen in almost all districts, including Behar, Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore; prospects are very good. No rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of the ordinary hot-weather showers at Jhansi, Agra, Meerut and Almora. Slight rain has fallen in Oudh. In the Punjab there have been showers in all districts, and sowings have begun. In Assam the usual intermission of rain at this period of the year seems to be setting in: prospects are good. Reports from British Burma are favourable.

A CURIOUS scandal, quite equal to the late famous one at home, has transpired at Rangoon. The Calcutta *Daily News* says:—"We hear that the European community of Rangoon are a good deal exercised by a scandal that has lately occurred in their midst. The *dramatis personæ* are a legal gentleman, his wife and a young lady, who was apparently a sort of humble campanion to the latter. It had been decided that the companion was to return to England when the gentleman was called away from Rangoon by the exigencies of his profession. Prior to leaving he entrusted a letter to a friend, which was only to be delivered to the companion, when on board the steamer in which she was to take her departure. Unfortunately the wife heard of the existence of a letter, and eventually became its possessor. It contained a farewell to the companion, and some advice concerning her prospective confinement, evidence sufficiently damnatory to cause a scene between the two ladies; after which the injured wife left her husband's roof for the protection of some friends; and now comes the curious part of the story. The humble companion stoutly maintaining her innocence, submitted herself to medical examination, and was declared *virgo intacta*. The legal gentleman had not returned to Rangoon when the mail left, and it is generally thought that he will not be in a hurry to do so. The case has created a great sensation in Rangoon which has been particularly free from scandals of late, so much so that a gentleman remarking on it was heard to say "it was like old times again."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA thus refers to the death of two literary men:—

> On Tuesday last I stood in Nunhead Cemetery by the open grave of poor Walter Thornbury, who died on the previous Sunday, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was buried close to the tomb of Tom Hood. Among the half-dozen persons (certainly not more) who were present at the interment of Mr. Thornbury, I failed (with one exception) to recognise a face that was familiar to me. Notice had been given in that morning's papers of the time and place of the funeral; but the season is at its height, and of the hundreds of friends the poor fellow should have had, none, apparently, could spare time to show so trifling a mark of respect for his memory or of sympathy with those he leaves behind as to follow his remains to the narrow house appointed for us all. Walter Thornbury had been toiling at the craft of authorship ever since the year 1845. He was at one time the art-critic of the *Athenæum*. He was one of the earliest and the most distinguished contributors to *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. He was a fluent versifier, a laborious and appreciative, if not always accurate, antiquary and topographer; and in quaint out-of-the-way knowledge of old London, its manners, customs, and traditions, he wellnigh equalled Peter Cunningham. He had written two or three novels also, a Life of Turner, and a multitude of books of travel. He was a kind, single-hearted, genial man; but he was certainly not fortunate either in his life or in his death. *Cras nobis*, I suppose. The miserable spectacle of Tuesday last made me wish, somehow, that I were eligible to become a Forester, or a Druid, or an Odd Fellow. At least, were I affiliated to one of those mystic Brotherhoods, somebody would come to my funeral.
>
> And Death, too, the indefatigable worker who is perpetually striking, but who never "strikes," in the trades-union sense of the term, as taken away my dear old friend Alfred Bates Richards, editor of the *Morning Advertiser*. He was in every way an accomplished and high-minded gentleman, a scholar of the good old Sir Egerton Brydges type—chivalrous, slightly opinionated, seemingly reserved and austere, but really a generous, guileless, tender-hearted man. As a political pamphleteer he had done in years gone by good service in a thankless branch of journalism. There was about him, on the other hand, much of the making of a poet; and of this his noble drama of "Oliver Cromwell," produced at the Queen's under Miss Hodson's management, gave bright earnest. He was practical, too, besides being poetical, editing most zealously and efficiently the highly respectable newspaper which he was appointed to conduct after the retirement of Mr. James Grant. Alfred Bates Richards will also be remembered as one of the earliest and usefullest advocates of the volunteer movement. Until his death he was, I believe, Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the metropolitan corps.

THE *Englishman's* "Week" says:—"Is our civilisation a failure? asks your correspondent 'Hermit,' seeing that, in spite of all that it can offer them in the shape of amusements of a higher clase, Anglo-Indians are still fain to kill *ennui* by whirling one another round in a ball-room in a saturated atmosphere, and with the thermometer at 90°. Looking at dancing as a 'survival,' the anomaly can, perhaps, be explained without utterly condemning modern civilization. Rome was not built in a day; the present can no more divorce itself from the past morally or intellectually, than the son can get rid of the likeness to his father. Dancing is a relic of barbarism, no doubt; but how much of the existing social fabric is also a relic of barbarism. More damnatory, perhaps, of modern civilization is the attempt now being made to improve upon the dance, pure and simple, by combining with it the singing in chorus of such intellectual compositions as 'This is the house that Jack built,' 'White sand and grey sand,' 'Jack and Gill,' and the like. No doubt, compositions of a higher type would be incompatible with the frame of mind appropriate to dancing. One can hardly fancy people going through a set of quadrilles singing Paradise Lost or the In Memoriam, or Browning's latest or even Swinburne. Still it is inconceivable to your humble servant that grown up people, outside a Lunatic Asylum, should be able to set to partners, repeating 'The house that Jack built,' without undergoing such an awakening to the supreme folly of the whole thing as to rush out of the ball-room, and call for their carriages, for very shame. If dancing is to be improved, it can only be by infusing some meaning into the dances themselves; and the meaning must, of course, be one consonant with modern feelings. Whether this is possible, in an age of steam and machinery, is, I should think, very doubtful. But, if it is impossible, dancing, except the ballet, must sooner or later go; and, possibly, 'The house that Jack built' may be its death knell."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·643
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·84
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·6
Minimum do. do	81·0
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	558
Fall of Rain	0·05 inches
Total fall during month	2·13 ,,
,, ,, year	15·16 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m, of the 5th July	0·03 ,,

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having heard of the lamentable death of Dr. Martin Haug, Ph. D., I should think it advisable for the Zoroastrian community to commemorate that erudite Professor's memory, as he was the promoter of their welfare in his learned researches of Zend and Pehlvi lore. His loss is to be greatly deplored by several Orientalists both here and on the Continent.

July 4. PHILOMAGUS.

THE INSPECTION OF THE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to direct the attention of those who are concerned with educational matters to the imperfect supervision exercised over the vernacular schools at the Presidency town.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali took up the cudgels against the private high schools in the island and town of Bombay and was the means of effecting improvements in the management of these institutions. But it was a pity that the Shett did not extend his criticism to the vernacular schools also.

The schools—Mahrattee and Guzerattee—are under the direct management and control of two Deputy Educational Inspectors—one for each sect. Now both these officers are half-timed employés, and are bound to devote at least three hours a day to the inspection of the schools under their charge. But how do they carry out this theory in practice? It will be perceived in the sequel that they enjoy their *berths* for doing little or no work in return for the salt they eat of the State.

Both these gentlemen are graduates in law, and consequently are admitted as vakils of the Appellate Side, High Court, Mazagon. Each of them has attached himself to each of the two vakils on that side who enjoy the monopoly of the practice. Each is therefore required to attend the Court, on every Court-day from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and as a matter of fact they do attend there daily. This being the state of things, how is it possible for these Deputy Educational Inspectors to attend to the inspection and efficiency of the schools under their charge? We may take for granted they *visit* the schools on Saturday mornings. But seeing the temptation that is held out to them in gaining distinction at the bar, it is impossible to conceive that they really and sincerely *love* the work for the Department that pays them so handsomely. Surely Government never meant to create fat appointments to assist new-fledged lawyers to the detriement of our schools!

Latterly the Educational Inspector C. D. has issued orders prohibiting all the vernacular teachers employed in vernacular schools from giving any *private* tuition after school-hours to any boys attending their own schools upon the plea that having, accepted the service, they are bound to devote their whole energies to the efficiency of the schools.

Upon the same or similar reasoning are not the Deputy Inspectors of Schools prevented from taking up any engagements by which their energies will be exhausted and their efficiency in the Department impaired? VOX POPULI.

July 3.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On looking over the columns of your valuable paper of yesterday's date, I read a letter purporting to have been written by a person assuming the classic name of "Junius."

This *quasi* theologian and ecclesiastical historian has thought fit to hurl, without any foundation whatsoever, wholesale accusations of the most dire and flagrant nature against nearly three hundred millions of Roman Catholics of every position and rank in life. He has recklessly and without a *scintilla* of proof preferred allegations, pregnant with Simony and rank corruption, against the clergy and laity of a Church whose members have in all ages been distinguished for their learning, erudition and virtue. And yet this *quasi* ecclesiastical historian has adduced no proofs in confirmation of these base statements of his. I apprehend no *repertoire* of intelligence could furnish him with any. As, however, his letter only displays the ignorance and bigotry of his *own mind*, I am confident every intelligent person, who has read it, will treat it with the just indignation it deserves. I had hoped that the blessings of education, which has in this age made its way into the most remote parts of the globe, had shone its lustre upon the residents of the Fort. But, alas! it appears "Junius" has remained in a state of benighted ignorance.

Allow me, however, to bring before the mind of this *quasi* Biblical scholar passages which do appear in the Bible and which have reference to the subject matter in question, *i. e.* Auricular Confession.

In the Book of Genesis, chapter 4, verses 8, 9 and 10, we read:—"Cain rose up against his brother Abel and slew him. And the Lord said to Cain, where is thy brother Abel? And he answered I know not; am I my brother's keeper? And he said to him what hast thou done! the voice of thy brother's blood crieth to me from earth." Now let me ask "Junius" why did our Lord, who is and was Omniscient, interrogate Cain thus?

Again, in the New Testament in St. Mathew, chapter 16 and verse 19 we read:—"And I will give to thee (Peter) the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed in heaven."

Again, in St. Mathew, chapter 28, verse 18 we read:—"And Jesus coming spoke to them (the Apostles). All power is given to me in Heaven and earth."

And in St. John, chapter 20 verses 21, 22 and 23, we read:—"As the Father hath sent me, I also send you. And when he had said this, he breathed on them and he said to them. Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins, you shall forgive, they are forgiven them and whose sins you shall retain they are retained." These are the words of our Lord. Here is a commission stamped by the broad seal of Heaven, by virtue of which the pastors of Christ's Church absolve repenting sinners confessing their sins.

And now I shall take leave of the *quasi* theologian with the classic *nome de plume* "Junius," hoping that ere long the blessings of education will cast its rays upon him.—Yours, &c.

MAURICE DENIS KAVANAGH.

Esplanade Hotel, 5th July.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 1ST JULY.

THE weather is extremely hot. The monsoon has not yet set in here. Water is very scarce, and men and cattle will have to suffer a great deal from the water famine that threatens us ominously.

Mr. Peile will be back from the circuit on the 8th instant. He and Colonel Law, of the Rajasthanik Court, are now in Bhownugger where an incident of a very serious nature occurred on the 27th ultimo. We are extremely sorry to hear that Mr. Wait, Executive Engineer, Bhownugger State, has committed suicide by discharging the contents of a revolver at his forehead. The cause of this self-murder is not yet known. Mr. Wait was a very popular officer, and was exceedingly liked by everybody in Bhownugger.

It is said that the Chief Justice of Bhownugger will in future be a European.

Edul Khan Jee, second son of H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur, is expected to join the Rajkumar College in the course of a fortnight. The institution is prospering slowly but steadily.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 2ND JULY.

SINCE the rains have set in, we are quite lively again in this large station. General and Mrs. Blake have left Secunderabad and India, taking with them the good wishes of all who knew them. The officers of the different stations, both civil and military, gave a farewell party. First a dinner to the General which was a grand success; it was given at the club and a hundred covers were spread, afterwards the ladies graced the ball-room with their presence, and dancing was kept up with spirit till late.

Lady Meade's "At Home" was to have been on the 21st, but owing to sickness at Chudderghaut, it was postponed till last Monday when it came off with great *eclat*. Though the night was almost too hot for dancing, yet the splendid ball-room of the Residency looked brilliant for many hours, with the pretty toilets of the ladies and the showy uniforms of the officers of the different corps.

Our new General has arrived, and daily one can observe carriages driving from all parts of the station during calling hours, their occupants, bent on paying their *devoirs* to Brigadier-General and Mrs. McIntyre.

Badminton has again resumed its old place, and many pleasant gatherings are to be seen at the different messes of an afternoon. Gardening too, is much in vogue. Compounds begin to look pretty and refreshing. Yet wise people say we have not near enough of rain and seem to think if the supply continues scanty as it is now, the crops will suffer. However, let us hope for the best the season is yet early.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol. III., October 30th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark-coloured oil, it requires no lengthened experience to show which is preferable to the patient and beneficial to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Moller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many articles of commerce, Möller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in sale. From comparison of two examinations of Möller's oil, one made nearly ten years ago, and the other within the last month, if there were any perceptible difference between the two samples, it was rather in favour of that recently examined, showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position in the market. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles. London depot, 521, Oxford-street, W.C.

BOMBAY.

MR. W. WORDSWORTH, Principal of Elphinstone College, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and also a member of the Syndicate.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—A woman, named Ruckmee, was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for stealing an iron coupling from the G. I. P. Railway premises at Waree Bunder.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Alleixo Thomas, a Goanese in the service of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, as a cook's mate, was yesterday sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for stealing six gold shirt studs, valued Rs. 30, the property of Mr. Maxwell.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Ibrahim Sherif Hoosein. Deceased was a boy about 13 years of age, who had met with an accident from a kerosine lamp dropping from his hands, whereby his clothes caught fire. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by burns which he had received from his clothes having accidentally caught fire."

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail on view of the body of Shaik Ali Shaik Goroo. Deceased was a prisoner sentenced by the Senior Magistrate and undergoing his term of three months' rigorous imprisonment for theft, having been admitted into the jail on the 22nd April last. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa."

THE EXCITING SCENE WITH JACK ASHORE IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—The seaman Michael Shea, who was creating a great disturbance on the day previous in the Fort, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting Framjee Hormusjee, a liquor shopkeeper, and further charged with assaulting Mr. Inspector Framjee Biccajee and resisting that officer in the execution of his duty. The prisoner pleaded guilty to both the charges and in his defence said that he was in liquor and was not aware of anything that had transpired during that time, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. His Worship, after hearing the evidence of the two complainants, and in addressing the prisoner, said that he behaved in a desparate manner, and that he is answerable for his faults although he had been in liquor; that the case is one that could be sent to the Sessions. However, considering the circumstances he would dispose of the case himself, by sentencing him to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction upon each charge, making a term of eight months. The prisoner was thereupon removed from the dock.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES BILL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Hope at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on the 22nd June moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the transfer of Bombay Municipal Debentures. He said that the matter was a very simple one, and he would explain it in a few words. In 1865 a local Act was passed enabling the Bombay Municipality to raise money on mortgage, and it was provided by that Act that such mortgages should be transferred by deed duly stamped. As a matter of fact the public in general overlooked this provision entirely, and transferred mortgages in the same way as they transferred Government paper—without any stamp or deed but simply by endorsement. This practice was now found to affect the sale of those debentures, because in consequence of it no present holder could transfer his interest to another with a valid title. The object of the Act in the first place, therefore, was to relieve parties from the penalties which they had already incurred from this course and to validate the transfers which they had made; and, secondly, to assimilate the law to what it was in Madras and Calcutta by allowing such transfers to be made by endorsement. The motion was put and agreed to.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—We hear that the method of conducting examinations hitherto followed, in the University of Bombay is undergoing a comprehensive revision at the hands of an experienced sub-committee of the Syndicate. It is understood that this sub-committee is prepared to recommend the Syndicate to lay before the Senate proposals involving changes of some importance, one of which will probably be a plan for rendering attendance in Bombay unnecessary on the part of the large proportion of Mofussil candidates at the Matriculation Examination who fail in the first or English Paper.—*Educational Record.*

THREATENED RIOTS IN SOOPA.—The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Geirtzen, left for Soopa on Saturday last, that he might personally inquire into the state of feeling in that district. It will be remembered that last year the grain-dealers refused to sell grain as they were afraid of the villagers rioting and destroying their stores, and that they would only sell to the railway employés at an enhanced rate on account of their great risks. It seems that riots are threatened this year again and that Mr. Geirtzen has found it necessary to look in to matters for himself.—*Deccan Herald.*

PERJURY.—The Judge of Poona, Mr. Newnham, ordered that five witnesses in the case of the murder of a Subedar of the Madras Native Infantry at Dhond should be prosecuted for perjury. These five men have been convicted of perjury by Dr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, and each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. It is strange that the murderer, or murderers, of the Subedar have not yet been discovered. About two months ago it was telegraphed from Nagpore that a man there had confessed to the crime; but it was found that he was not in a sane state of mind and had not been near Dhond at the time of the murder. Who murdered the Subedar?—*Id.*

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE first of the series of Organ Recitals which Mr. Locke Gray proposes to give, took place at the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m. yesterday. The Hall was very thinly attended, but there would have been more persons present, if better arrangements had been made beforehand for giving the public information of what was in store for them. The selections for the Organ were well chosen, and well played, and the intervals were filled up with songs and a vocal duett by two young gentlemen who have not before favoured us at the Concerts in the Town Hall. There was one well known singer whose capacities are appreciated by the admiring public, and who sang "Man the Life Boat" in a style peculiarly his own, the audience applauding him to the echo, and asking for an encore, which, however, was not given. Mr. Locke Gray's first Concert was not successful in point of numbers, but if proper steps be taken to let every one know before-hand, there is no reason why greater numbers should not attend than were present yesterday.

SILICATE PAINT FOR CHURCHES.—The value of the silicate paints for all descriptions of inside and outside work is now so well known and established that any illustration as to it would not be necessary. But the spontaneous testimony which has recently been accorded to the merits of the paints manufactured by the Liverpool Silicate Paint Company is so general that a special reference thereto may not be out of place, more especially as to its great adaptability for church work. Mr. G. W. Brewer, of Crawshayroad, Brixton, church and house decorator, writing to Messrs. G. Farmiloe and Sons, of St. Johnstreet, West Smithfield, says he is much pleased with the paints; and he goes on further to remark: "In many respects I find the silicate paint far superior to white lead, especially for painting the grounds, for decoration of churches, and where the atmosphere is moist, as it does not affect its drying or firmness in the least. My first trial of it was a severe one. The Chancel walls having been finished with Parian cement, the moisture running down was so great that it was hopeless after a number of trials to get a ground of white lead to stay. I then used the silicate paint, though I must say with some suspicion, but it proved a great success, and got me out of a great difficulty. I always use it now where I have any doubt of white lead, and find it the best and cheapest as a ground for good distemper work in houses, &c. I also believe a great deal can be done with silicate paints in new buildings, where it is mere waste of time and material to use lead paints." Mr. George Howe, of High-street, Forest-hill, church and general decorator, writes equally strong, and says: "I find your silicate paints admirable for church decoration, having used it during the inclement whether of last winter. I did not then, nor have I since, seen the slightest indications of 'weeping,' and this in spite of the variableness of temperature caused by the use of the church for regular services. I certainly shall at all times use it in preference to lead paints." So far as to their extreme value in church work. We now give the verdict of another gentleman who has used them extensively for other purposes. Mr. John Davie, of Newlands Hill House, Dumfermline, chairman of the Waverley Hydropathic Company, writes: "As I have now had a fair trial of your patent enamelling and the silicate paints, I may state generally that I have found them possessed of all the properties indicated in your prospectus. Two years ago I tried them for out and in door work, in my own house here, with a view to ascertain if they possessed those properties they were said to have. Satisfied with the results here, they were adopted upon my recommendation by the Waverley Hydropathic Company, Limited, Skirmish-hill, Melrose; there I have had them used on concrete, iron and wood, in all with the greatest satisfaction. I have also used them at my property near Stirling, and at the present time properties at Kircaldy. I know no paint equal to yours for standing the weather for its use in preventing decay in wood or iron; the best evidence you have in the quantity I have used and in the numerous friends of whom I have recommended it, and who have written you for it. Any one wishing to see what has been done with it, may see the extent to which it has been used by calling at the establishment referred to, near Melrose, where it has been extensively used; I am so satisfied of its use, durability, &c. that I use no other.—*Builders Reporters*, July 23, 1875.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Tuesday, July 4	0 3	no return	0 5
Previously registered	14 64	17 56	15 11
Total up to date	14 67	17 56	15 16

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

STARTING THE ENGINES.

YESTERDAY afternoon a large and appreciative assembly of those interested in the commercial welfare of Bombay proceeded to Coorla to witness the ceremony of starting the engines of the above-named Company's new mill. The party proceeded to Coorla by one of the G. I. P. Railway trains, which left Boree Bunder station at a quarter past three P.M., a special arrangement having been made, we understand, for the accommodation of such an unusually large number of passengers. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner and the arrangements made were throughout capital. At the Coorla station there were a number of carriages, shigrams, &c., provided for the accommodation of the principal visitors, but as all could not be provided with seats, some had to walk over to the mills which are situated at about three-quarters of a mile from the railway station. The weather was fortunately exceedingly fine, and the road in good condition. On arriving at the mills, the whol party made a tour of inspection throughout the buildings, after which the engines were started by Mr. Joseph Sutton, the chief engineer, who has been brought out from England specially to undertake the charge of this Company's mill. The starting of the engines, two in number, was performed most successfully, they having been first christened, "Bomanjee" and "Ardasheer" by Mrs. Merbai Ardasheer Wadia, and Mrs. Dhunbai Jehangier Readymoney, the daughter-in-law of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney. Mr. John Macfarlane then delivered on behalf of the directors a speech in which he gave the history of the mills up to the present time. Champagne and cakes brought the proceedings to a close, but not until Mrs. Merbai Ardasheer Wadia, on behalf of the Company, distributed a number of handsome shawls to the engineers and contractors under whose superintendence the mills have been erected. Pressure on our space prevents our giving a full report of the proceedings until to-morrow's issue, when we shall in addition give some interesting details as to the mills and its accessories.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.

THIS case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which the Municipal Commissioner charged the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company with using or permitting to be used the furnace o furnaces of their mill which do consume their own smoke, or for so negligently using or permitting to be used such furnace or furnaces so that the smoke issuing therefrom has not been effectually consumed or burnt contrary to section 229 of the Municipal Act III. of 1872.

Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Purcell proceeded to call further evidence for the defence, of whom Mr. James Mason, an engineer of H. M.'s Mint, and Mr. William Rogers, engineer of the Sassoon Press Company, were examined. Their evidence went to show that they had been called upon by the owners of the Alliance Mills on certain occasions to examine and suggest such appliances as would cause diminution in the emission of smoke, and their suggestions were carried out. They further condemned the use of the steam jet as a destructive apparatus to the boilers of the engines wherever it is used. They were both of opinion that smoke more or less will generate at first coaling, but with careful coaling much of it might be avoided and much depended upon the quality of the coal that was used.

Mr. Fraser, of Messrs. Fraser and Miller's foundry at the Carnac Bunder, was next examined. He was of opinion that the owners of the Alliance Mill had adopted all the appliances that he would adopt to reduce smoke, and as to the generation of smoke he was of the same opinion as the last two witnesses.

The evidence of Mr. D. Nicholson, an engineer and a consulting engineer, who had also been an engineer of the Fort Press Company, was next taken. His evidence was to the effect that under any circumstances a certain amount of smoke will escape from a furnace and it greatly depends upon the quantity of coal that is used. He adopted various methods of applying the steam jet, and he always found it a destructive apparatus to the boiler plates and a very dangerous appliance. He thought that careful coaling is the principal thing with large grate surface as the great means for reducing smoke; however, what the appliances are if the firing is careless there will be smoke.

Mr. Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy, the manager of the Alliance Mill, was next examined. He said the management of the firing and the engines were left to Mr. Freeborough, the engineer of the Alliance Mills, and the advices or improvements suggested for the consumption of smoke by Mr. Carpenter and other engineers of other mills were duly carried out; that he had occasion to discharge two firemen for careless firing; the last man was discharged about six months ago, and the other about three months before that, as the muster roll of the mill will show, and that these men were reported by Mr. Freeborough.

At the close of this evidence, on the application of Mr. Purcell, the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 17th instant, at noon.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

MR. INSPECTOR BREWIN appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and laid the following information against Mr. Francis Muraglia, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Muraglia, DeSouza and Co. charging him with cheating.

Mr. Henry John Brewin, on oath, deposed—I am an inspector of police in the Bombay Police Force and live at new Foras Road. I know the firm of Muraglia, DeSouza and Co. in the Fort. They deal in monuments, &c. On the 7th July last, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, I went to that firm and saw one Francis Muraglia, a partner of the said firm. I told him I wanted to purchase a monument, No. 19, made mention of in a catalogue issued by that firm. He said there was no monument No. 19 ready in his firm, that he would have to order one out from Italy and that he would charge me Rs. 308 for it. He further said that it would take about four months to have the monument ready and brought to Bombay from Italy, and asked from me an advance before he sent an order to Italy. I had with me Rs. 300 which I gave him and he then gave me this receipt (produced). He said he would get the monument in October or November following and asked me to call upon him in three months. I then left. During the latter part of November I called at the firm but did not see Francis Muraglia there. I saw his partner, Mr. DeSouza, who said he did not know anything about the matter, and referred me to Francis Muraglia. I afterwards went to the firm about 3 or 4 times, but could not find Francis Muraglia there. About a month ago I called again at the firm but could not find him. I received information from Mr. DeSouza that he had left Bombay for the coast and asked me to call again about a fortnight after. After the lapse of that time Francis Muraglia called on my brother Frederick Brewin, and promised to deliver the monument in a short time. I have tried my best up to the present day to see Francis Muraglia but without success. I have received information and believe that he has not sent an order for the monument to Italy, and has appropriated the Rs. 300, which he received from me, to his own use. He has, moreover, applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. I charge Francis Muraglia with cheating and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the application as prayed for.

Mr. Francis Muraglia was arrested during the course of the day and placed before the same magistrate, when the foregoing information was read in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, and the informant, being resworn, said that the prisoner is the person alluded to in his information.

Prisoner in his defence said he could not see how Mr. Brewin could charge him with cheating or misappropriating his money. He has letters to prove that he has sent the money to his partner at Italy who neglected to execute his order and eventually transferred the order to another firm.

Mr. Brewin said—If Mr. Muraglia could satisfy me on that point it is all that I require, but I have repeatedly called on him to give me an explanation of the seeming delay but he refused to do so.

His Worship said he would postpone the hearing of the case for a fortnight; in the meantime if the prisoner could render a satisfactory explanation to Mr. Brewin, he could withdraw the charge.

The prisoner was then held to bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 in his own recognizance and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

MR. WILLIAM MOYLAN'S CASE.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE charge of defamation brought by Mr. W. Moylan, Government Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, against Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, Chairman of the Fort Press Company, was called on for further hearing before the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendant. Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee watched the case on behalf of certain shareholders of the Fort Press Company.

Cowasjee Nusserwanjee further cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—I was present at the second inspection made by Mr. Moylan. He suggested that all the engines, except one, should be raised. He directed alterations to be made in the brick-work of the boilers. He ordered the boilers to be raised so that he might inspect them, and it was necessary to remove the brick-work.

The Magistrate—Mr. Purcell had better commence again what took place at the second inspection.

Mr. Pigot—All the above goes out.

Witness continued—After inspecting the engineroom, the prosecutor came to the boilers, and said two of the boilers should be raised, so that he might inspect them from below. He therefore directed the brick-work to be removed from the front part and the above part. After the second inspection. the defendant and the engineer both came to me. The engineer, in the presnce of the defendant, made a statement to me. He said there would be a great deal of trouble in removing the brick-work and lifting up the boilers: and that it would take a very long time to replace them, and that they would not be ready before the close of the season. Defendant thereupon told me that some arrangement should be made and a report made to the directors. He also told the engineer to go and make a report to the directors of the difficulties apprehended by him. Defendant said to me I had better get the sanction of the other directors for some more money, because Mr. Moylan was not satisfied with the Rs. 300. Defendant further told me, in the presence of the engineer, that Mr. Moylan wanted to have two engineers for the works—one to attend at Colaba and the other at the Fort works. I afterwards went and saw the other directors. I communicated to them what the defendant had told me. They each sanctioned the payment of a sum.

Mr. Pigot objected to the question what the sum was. What took place between the defendant and his co-directors could not, said the learned counsel, affect the plea of justification, if it was to be raised here.

The Magistrate suggested to Mr. Purcell to call the co-directors.

Mr. Purcell—Very well, Sir, I will do that.

Mr. Pigot said his learned friend could call evidence on a relevant matter, but he could not do so on a matter which was irrelevant.

Mr. Purcell said the matter was most relevant, because it showed the probabilities of the case; that the defendant had consulted his co-directors in order to make the payment.

The Magistrate—I must allow the question.

Mr. Purcell—What sum did the directors sanction?

Witness continued—They sanctioned a payment of Rs. 500 to Mr. Moylan. I obtained the sanction of the other directors for the payment. I told defendant what had taken place between me and the other directors. He said "bring the money to my house." I myself took Rs. 500 from the strong box of the office of the company; and took it to defendant. There were five currency notes, which I kept in an envelope, and went to the defendant's house. I saw defendant there. He asked me if I had brought the money; and I produced it. He said "keep it," and began to dress. He requested me to accompany him to Mazagon. After some hesitation, as I had business to attend to, I went with defendant to Mr. Moylan's house. After enquiring for his house, it was pointed out to us. We went near the gate of the house. Defendant went into the house. Before he went in, I gave him the money and remained outside. Defendant remained in the house about half an hour. After he came out, he said to me——

Mr. Pigot objected to the rest of the answer, but the objection was over-ruled.

Witness continued—After defendant came out, he said he (Mr. Moylan) received the money; and now everything would be right. This was between 9 and 10, or 11 o'clock in the morning. I do not remember the date. It might be the 28th, 29th, or 30th September last. Mr. Moylan again attended at the Colaba Press that day. He passed the boilers and machinery. He had first come there on the 16th September. He had never been there to my knowledge before that date. After that I made an entry in the company's cash book. It was an uncommon entry, and I took a day or half a day for consideration.

Defendant drew his counsel's attention to the fact that a man, a servant of the auditor, Bapubhoy Calidas, had just then left the Court to be in communication with his master or somebody else downstairs.

Mr. Pigot said this sort of flourish should not be introduced into the case.

The Magistrate ordered the man, who was brought back into Court, either to leave it altogether or to remain in Court.

The man preferred remaining in Court.

Witness continued—The entry of Rs. 500, both in English and Gujeratee, in the cash book, was shown to the directors at their meeting; and was passed.

Re-examined by Mr Pigot.—On the first occasion, the engines were opened up for inspection; I don't know how many were opened up. There are about three pairs of engines; I do not know there are six. I am not sure that the work was wholly stopped in the mills during this inspection. I did not see Mr. Moylan at the mills before the 16th September. I don't remember his being there on one or two occasions before that date. I personally had nothing to do with the preparation for the inspection; but I was directed to be present at the inspection. I believe there was no inspection before the 16th September. I last saw Mr. Moylan at the mills in the last eight days of September—it might be the 28th, 29th, or 30th September: it might be the 26th. I said I took time to consider how to enter the payment—it was an uncommon payment. I cannot swear whether I made the entry of payment one day or six days after the payment was made. It was an uncommon payment, and I don't remember what time I took to consider. I cannot say whether seven or eight days or a fortnight elapsed before I made the entry—I cannot say whether I made it two days or two hours after the payment. No brick-work was removed. I was not present when the directions of Mr. Moylan were being carried out. I used to go to Colaba every third or fourth day as I found time. I do not remember how often I went to the mills between the 16th September and the date of the payment. I did not hear directly what directions Mr. Moylan gave for the removal of the brick-work. I heard that from the engineer. I do not know how much brick-work it was necessary to remove. I do not know what the cost of removing and replacing the brick-work would have been. No payment was made by me as secretary for the removal of the brick-work of those two boilers that were mentioned by the engineer. Subsequent payments were made for removal of the brick-work of other boilers which the engineer said were old. I mean those in the corner. As I faced the boilers, the two on my extreme left were to be raised. I don't know in which part boilers are numbered. From what the engineer told me, I said the brick-work of those boilers was not removed.

Mr. John Gordon was here called in and produced letter addressed to him as secretary to the Mill-owners' Association by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, which was marked for identification.

Mr. Pigot said he thought Mr. Gordon was also asked to produce the minutes of members of the Mill-owners' Association.

Mr. Gordon objected to produce the minutes unless he was ordered by the Magistrate, saying he considered them to be private.

The Magistrate—What have the minutes of the Mill-owners' Association to do with the charge of defamation?

Mr. Gordon handed the minutes to the Magistrate, who looked at them, and allowed them to be marked for identification. Mr. Pigot said they bore upon the letter of Messrs Crawford and Boevey.

The witness Cowasjee Nusserwanjee was then further re-examined by Mr. Pigot—As secretary I would know if Mr. Moylan's directions were carried out if the engineer reported. As we went to Mr. Moylan's house, defendant enquired of the passers by for the house. I don't know where he enquired or how often. I am not frequenting that locality. I don't know if he found any difficulty in finding the house. I don't remember if he enquired once or of three or four people.

Jamsetjee Manockjee examined by Mr. Pigot—I am an engineer, at present unemployed, and reside at Dhobie Talao. I was in the employ of the Fort Press Company as engineer in charge of the mills at Colaba and in the Fort up to the middle of last January. I was in charge of both presses. I remember the inspection of the Colaba Press by Mr. Moylan last year. It was in the month of September last. I know Mr. Moylan came to inspect the press at Colaba three or four times. He had sent me a letter through the secretary directing me to disconnect the boilers and engines, to remove also the covers of the steam pipes, and to take off the metallic packing ring. On the following day I went and spoke to the secretary. All the boilers and engines were disconnected according to Mr. Moylan's directions. He came first while I was disconnecting the boilers and engines. He made certain suggestions about the steam pipe and the metallic packing ring. He said I had not properly cleaned the boilers and engines for inspection. I complied with his suggestions, with the exception of some of the boilers and engines which I did not disconnect, because the expense to the company would have been great. The four on the left, as we enter, were disconnected. Mr. Moylan told me not to disconnect one engine because, he said, the expense to the company would be great.

Mr. Pigot said the defendant apparently proposed to make a plea of justification; and therefore he would go into the evidence as to the inspection at greater detail.

The Magistrate said if a plea of justification was made, he would be bound to hear it.

Mr. Pigot said if his Worship would commit the case on a *primâ facie* case being made out, he would not fully go into the evidence at present.

The Magistrate said he would let Mr. Pigot proceed with the case as he thought proper.

Witness continued—This conversation with Mr. Moylan about disconnecting the engines and boilers took place eight or ten days after the secretary received Mr. Moylan's letter. I don't know the date on which the secretary received the letter. The conversation took place four days after I received the letter from the secretary. It lasted half an hour. Mr. Moylan made certain suggestions. He again came in the afternoon two days afterwards. I believe three days afterwards he came and made an inspection of the boilers, and he gave certain directions. On none of those occasions did I make a suggestion to the secretary, or anybody else, that Mr. Moylan should receive a present. No such suggestion was made in my presence by any body else. On the 16th September last, I remember Mr. Moylan giving certain instructions. They were not to lift the boiler but to remove the brick-work from under the boiler clean the boiler from rust, repaint it, and to re-construc the brick-work. The work of going under the boiler was a difficult one; but there was not much work to do It was difficult work for any one to go inside the boiler, and work six hours. It was more difficult work to get under the boiler. The brick-work on which the boiler rested was to be removed—only eighteen inches of work was to be removed at a time. All the work directed by Mr. Moylan to be done, with the exception of the removal of the pipe and the covering—which I suggested but which Mr. Moylan said I need not do—was work which could be done in a short time and at small expense. As to the pipe, I of my own accord took Mr. Moylan's advice. It formed no part of his directions as Government inspector. I did not tell the secretary that the replacing of the brick-work and the raising of the boiler would cause a great deal of trouble, and would take a long time, and would not be ready before the close of the season. All the work Mr. Moylan ordered to be done as Government inspector would have taken four days to do. I completed the work in five days with my own men.

The witness's examination-in-chief closed here; and the case was adjourned until 3 P. M. on Wednesday next.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following, among other matters, were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE PREMJEE RUNSORDAS.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his order of discharge should not be cancelled.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, opposed the application.

After some discussion, the Commissioner was of opinion upon the affidavits that no ground of misconduct had been established against the insolvent. The rule *nisi* was therefore discharged with costs.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, applied for four months' time to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship, after consulting the Official Assignee, said no formal order was necessary.

VEERCHUND BHUGWANDAS.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices. The application was granted.

JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE POWREE.

Mr. Dhurundur (for Mr. Ardesir Kapadia), on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved for a postponement on the ground that, owing to his father's death, Mr. Kapadia was unable to attend the Court. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, consented; and the case was postponed accordingly.

RE LULLOOBHOY GOPALDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvents, applied for a postponement for three months, in order to serve notices to several Mofussil creditors. The insolvents were now awaiting their trial at the Criminal Sessions, and could not at present leave the jurisdiction.

The Commissioner granted a postponement till the 3rd Wednesday in August next, and extended the interim order for three months.

RE MR. WILLIAMS AND MARY ANNE FORD.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvents, applied for leave to serve notices. The application, which was not opposed, was granted.

RE BAPU VISRAM.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices. The Commissioner granted the application.

RE A.C. BRICE, JUN.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Insolvent was not present in Court, as the learned counsel said there were judgments out against him. The Commissioner said he observed that one-half the creditors held judgments. An interim order for four months was granted.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Narrondass Morarjee, a merchant, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 21,573, was dismissed for want of prosecution.

FINAL DISCHARGE.

Ludwig A Blascheck, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 56,110, was granted a discharge some months ago. On Mr. Mayhew's application, he was now granted a final discharge in the nature of a certificate.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents whose names and liabilities were as follows:—Thomas Nicholas Palmer, a musical instrument repairer, Rs. 1,730. Chundra and Soker, courtezans, Rs. 365. Joseph Pascol de Mello, unemployed, Rs. 15,000. John Gall Mitchell, Preventive Officer, Rs. 5,488. Pestonjee Manockjee Shroff a broker, Rs. 747. Dosabhoy Cursetjee Billimoria, a broker, Rs. 1,613. Khoja Cassum Heerjee, a broker, Rs. 1,305. Bhanjee Jaichund, Rs. 23,149. Khunderao Moreshwur Kirtikur, an auditor, Rs. 2,080. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Pattiawalla, a native doctor, Rs. 1,600. Eshwuntrao Wittoba Verday, a writer, Rs. 2,303. Cumulsey Jugdesh Parakh, a cloth-seller, Rs. 1,500. Dhurma Nagoo Thucker, a labourer, Rs. 317.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FORGERY AND CHEATING.

This case which was adjourned from yesterday was continued.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Ahmed, recalled—Ramchunder Withul never told me that he knew the prisoner and that I was to let him go. He never offered to give me Rs. [illegible]

By the prisoner—I did not take you to Ramchunder Withul's house. We stayed outside the door on the verandah.

Jhanoo Lingoo, first class peon in the market branch post office, said—I know Shaik Ismail Shaik Ahmed, and accompanied him on his delivery of letters on the 1st May. I was ordered to do this by the inspector, as [illegible] peon was a new man on the beat. I saw the prisoner in Loharchawl on the 1st May. He came up to us and asked us if we had an ordinary letter for him. We replied no. He then asked if there was a registered letter for Ramchunder Withul Telvie. I said yes, we have one. He then asked for the registered letter, and I told him I had no acquaintance with him and would not deliver the letter except at the place to which it was addressed. He said he could not go to house No. 36 as he had pressing business, and if we would not deliver the letter to him, he would report us to our master. He then went away. Shortly after he returned and said our master wanted us. Shaik Ismail then accompanied him to the Post Office. I again met him with Shaik Ismail in Loharchawl, and saw the prisoner signing the registered letter. Shaik Ismail showed me the receipt and asked me if it was properly signed. I told him no, as the prisoner had not signed his surname nor dated it. This he afterwards added, and the peon gave him the registered letter. He took it and sat on the verandah of house No. 34 for a short time, and then he walked away. Shaik Ismail and I stood there for a short time when Ramchunder Withul came up. He gave us some information, when Shaik Ismail went after the prisoner and brought him back. We then all went to the branch post office.

By the prisoner—I do not know Ramchunder Withul. I examined the receipt with my eyes. I was near you on the road outside the verandah of house No. 34. I did not examine the letter after you were caught. The letter was in the peon's hand. It was opened next day before Mr. Crummy.

James Crummy, Superintendent of Police, confirmed the evidence of the preceding witnesses as to the opening of the letter.

Ramchunder Withul, a karkoon employed in the Salt Department, said he lived at 34, Loharchawl Street, and did not know the prisoner. He remembered returning home from work about 6 o'clock on the 1st May, and seeing two sepoys at his door he made some enquiries and Shaik Ismail went running and returned with the prisoner. Shaik Ismail showed him a letter, which was addressed to him. He claimed the letter and accompanied the peons and the prisoner to the branch post office, where the prisoner was given in custody.

By the prisoner—No I did not ask you for a loan of Rs. 15 when you came down for your examination. I did not know you before. You did not ask me to return you the Rs. 15 when you were going to Baroda. I did never come to your lodgings. I did not see you on the 1st May. I did not tell you that I expected a letter and on receipt would pay you. I did not even expect a letter that day. I did not offer the peons Rs. 2 to let you off.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner then said—I have passed the matriculation examination. I was a student in the Deccan College at Poona, and am now a student in Bombay. The prosecutor has got up this charge against me in order to defraud me of my Rs. 15 which he owes me in connection with the two peons. Had I not known the prosecutor I could have known nothing about the registered letter. I believe there had been some sort of an understanding between them before I asked for the letter. One peon says I was sitting on the verandah of house No. 34 and the other says No. 36 when I signed the receipt and therefore I think there was some conspiracy against me. The peon was delivering letters during the afternoon and should have made enquiries according to Government instructions. When I first met the peons it was about 3-30 p.m. and when the letter was delivered it was 5-30 p.m., plenty of time for them to communicate with Ramchunder Withul. Had I had dishonest intentions I could have run away when getting the letter and opened it and taken the contents, but I did nothing of the kind.

His Lordship then summed up the case and the jury without retiring found the prisoner guilty and His Lordship sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

FRAUDULENTLY ALTERING QUEEN'S COINS.

Alli Akbat charged with fraudulently delivering Queen's coins upon which an operation was performed which altered the appearance of such coins with the intention that the said coins shall pass as coins of different description knowing them to be so altered.

Mahomed Hoossein, a khallasee, said—I remember seeing the prisoner in Bhendy Bazaar when I came to sell a coat about the 10th May. He purchased it from me for 12 annas. He gave me a half rupee and a quarter rupee piece. I looked at the coins and thought they were good. Next day at about 4 o'clock I went to the bazaar and bought some *bheeries*. I took out the 4 anna piece and gave it to the woman. She would not take it. I then offered the 8 anna piece which she also refused. The two coins were those I received from the prisoner the night previous. When I tendered these coins I thought they were good. I was then taken to the police chowkey. Next day the prisoner was brought to the police station and I recognized him and pointed him out to Inspector Austin. When I was taken in charge the sepoy took the coins from me. The coat was then brought to the station and I identified it.

Pesaree Bheeru, woman, corroborated this evidence.

Davoo Subbajee remembered taking the first witness into custody for attempting to pass false coins. He found two coins on him which looked brighter than silver. They had the appearance of a half and a quarter rupee respectively. He took the coins to Mr. Austin.

Munsaram Lalla said—I know the prisoner, and saw him about the 11th May. He came to my shop and said, "take this 4 anna piece and give me 2 pice worth of dates." When I saw the coin I told him it was a pie covered over with quicksilver. He left the coin with me and began to walk away. I jumped down and seized him. He twisted my wrist and tried to get away. He then struck me with a cane which he had in his hand on my head, and I let him go. He then began running and I followed him calling out "chief," and a sepoy seized him. I gave the coin to the sepoy. The prisoner was then searched and a coin having a similar appearance to the one he gave me was found.

Succaram Esso gave similar evidence.

Mr. Austin, Inspector of Police, identified the coins found on the prisoner.

The prisoner being examined before the magistrate said, "I have nothing to say."

The jury without retiring found him guilty and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be rigorously imprisoned for 18 calendar months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Begraj Jeevundass was charged with criminal breach of trust by a servant and dishonest misappropriation of property.

Mr. Gill appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Tyabjee defended the prisoner.

Mr. Gill, in opening the case to the jury, said—This case was of considerable importance, as it was impossible to carry on business without placing confidence in our clerks and employés. In this case there can be no doubt that the prisoner's guilt will be made clear from the evidence which will be placed before you. The prisoner was a cashier and entrusted with the monetary affairs of the firm in which he was employed, Shamuldass Goomoorksing and it was his duty as cashier to keep the books, accept and pay hoondies, &c. Mr. Leelaram Chintoomull, one of the partners of the firm, on calling for the books on the 29th April, found that they had not been balanced for some days. He was told to balance his books and make them up to date. The books were made up and examined by two of the partners, Messrs. Leelaram and Jamrai Muddunmull. A broker was also present who would be called before them. The prisoner in order to balance his books was obliged to debit himself with a sum of Rs. 1,200 and on being questioned as to the entry he said, "do not disgrace me, I will repay you immediately." He did not appear afterwards for some days and Mr. Leelaram applied for a warrant for his apprehension. On the 2nd May, the firm received a letter from a native solicitor to the effect that the prisoner had asked the firm for a loan of Rs. 1,200, which they had granted him, and that the firm immediately demanded it back, and went on to say that the prisoner would be very willing to return and work out the loan until the balance was paid, but only on condition that the firm would leave off molesting him and should they continue to molest him they would do it at their own risk and responsibility. Mr. Gill then said that the question which the jury would really have to try is, that the prisoner having moneys in his hands belonging to the firm and being a trusted servant of theirs did make use of it which he had no right to do. He first enters the amount on account of salary and then adds the words, "as a temporary loan." The second charge, the learned counsel said, he did not mean to trouble the jury with, as he thought there was sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner on the first without entering into the second.

Leelaram Chutoormull, managing member of the firm of Shamuldass Goomoorksing, said—We carry on business as bankers and merchants. I know the prisoner. He was employed till the 29th April 1876 in our firm as cashier. He also kept the books; he also had charge of the firm's cash. He was in our firm for about four years, but not all the time as a cashier. The direction of the firm with regard to the cash was that he should make payments for hoondies and other accounts after making entries in his cash book. He also received monies. He was also told to balance the cash book every day. We examined the books regularly every month. On the 29th April I examined the cash, and other accounts of the firm and found that it had not been balanced for ten or eleven days.

When I found that the cash had not been balanced for 10 or 11 days, I told him at once to balance the cash account. At one o'clock he brought me the cash book balanced. On page 460 the entry is debited to Begha Naghpal Rs. 1,200, amount received in ready cash as a temporary loan on account of service. The whole book is written in the prisoner's handwriting. The words "on account of service" is an after insertion. Begraj Naghpal refers to the prisoner. Begraj is the name of the prisoner, and Naghpal is the name of his tribe. I gave the prisoner no authority to debit himself with Rs. 1,200 on account of salary. I never authorized him to take Rs. 1,200 as a temporary loan. I asked him what he meant by making the entry, and he said, "I will give it you shortly, don't you let any one know." I then took the cash from his charge. Without this entry the cash would have been short Rs. 1,100; that is without the Rs. 1,200 to his debit and the entry of Rs. 100 to his credit. Besides myself and the prisoner, Jamrai, my partner, and Gumashandass, a broker, and Jairam Cuttychund, who came up in consequence of the noise we made. The prisoner gave no further explanation at that time. He had never asked me to lend him Rs. 1,200 to meet a temporary difficulty. I was never anxious find a pretext for his dismissal. I trusted him and never found fault with him. If he ever wanted Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 and wages were due to him, he was allowed to take it. On the occasion of his niece's marriage he asked me for a loan of Rs. 100 and I gave him leave to take it. He has paid back Rs. 30, of it. Rs. 70 is still owing on that account.

By Mr. Tyabjee—My share in the firm is as follows—the profits are divided into 9 parts; 5 parts are taken by the head of the firm and the 4 parts are divisible amongst the partners in Bombay. I entered into this partnership 10 years ago. Jamrai has been a partner about 3 years. The prisoner was never a moonim in our firm. He slept and boarded at the cost of the firm, and did so up till Saturday, 29th April. There was a power of attorney to enable him to draw money from the Bombay Bank, as I was not able to go there every day. He had no power to sign the firm. He only has an account with our firm with reference to wages. In that account occasionally items may appear of Rs. 10, 20 or 50 as loans, but that happened only two or three times in 4 years. Loans have never been made to him of Rs. 300 and 40 at a time. Referring to prisoner's account in the ledger for 1928 (1871-72) I see entries of Rs. 30, 40 and 50 totalling some Rs. 500; these loans covered a period of 3 years. The account is carried forward, the total on one side is Rs. 674-8 on the debit side; on the credit side is Rs. 539-8; out of this amount credited Rs. 462 8 is on account of salary. The balance, Rs. 33 is carried forward to next year. Including the last balance and subsequent loans there is a debit of Rs. 330 against which to his credit there are entries amounting to Rs. 260, leaving a balance of Rs. 70 due to the firm. There is also an account in the name of his brother Sabraj at Peshawar and himself, jointly. Rs. 176 worth of false pearls were sent to Peshawar; they were returned to Umritsur and sold there. This is the only transaction with the firm and prisoner's brother that appears in the face of this account. This took place 20 months ago. This account is closed by transferring the balance Rs. 54 to the prisoner's individual account. I don't know that the prisoner was carrying on business on his own account in Bombay. The prisoner did not ask me to give him a loan in March or April on his own account. I first saw this entry for Rs. 1,200 on the 29th April. When I first saw the cash book on the morning of the 29th April the entry was not there. When bringing the books to me the entry was made as a temporary loan on account of salary. I objected to this and in my presence he scratched out the "words on account of salary." I got very angry and told him I would tell the sircar. I have received a telegram from my senior. The prisoner wrote to him saying he had taken the Rs. 1,200. I have received a letter from my senior enclosing the prisoner's letter to him. The instructions are to take Rs. 1,100 from Begraj without fail. After I took proceedings I got a letter from Balchristna and Bhugwandass. I took out a warrant against the prisoner. He did not surrender himself immediately. A sahib and myself searched for him for a whole day.

By Mr. Gill.—This is the document I gave the prisoner, giving him power to receive moneys from the Bank of Bombay. The prisoner before the accounts had overdrawn his account by Rs. 70 exclusive of the Rs. 1,200 entry.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SESSION 1875 76.

ANNUAL REPORT 1875-76.

THE directors have the pleasure to submit to the members a report of the operations of the Institute during the past year.

Office-bearers for the past year.—The following office-bearers were elected:—

President—Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.

Vice-Presidents—Major G. L. C. Merewether, R. E.; Mr. John Macfarlane; and Mr. S. S. Solomon.

Directors—Mr. C. Mathews; Dr. G. A. Maconachie, M.D.; Mr. G. Macdonald; Mr. T. W. Stevens, A.I.C.E.; Mr. T. E. Godfrey; Mr. P. MacArthur; Mr. Wilson Bell, C. E.; Mr. John Ryan; Mr. R. G. Walton, A.I.C.E.; and Mr. James Masson.

Honorary Treasurer—Mr. G. A. Barnett.

Honorary Secretary—Mr. H. Sadasewjee, A.I.C.E.

Appointment of Directors in place of those resigned or left for England.—The appointments of new directors in place of those resigned or left for England have been as follows:—

In place of Mr. W. Bell left for England, Mr. W. Wells, Assistant Accountant General, who was nominated director; and in place of Mr. G. A Barnett, who resigned the office of treasurership, Mr. James Masson, of H. M.'s Mint, was nominated; but owing to his continued illness since he took charge of the office, and subsequent resignation, Mr. Thomas Bashford, Engineering Accountant, G. I. P. Railway, was nominated Treasurer of the Institute.

Library.—During the year under review 225 works in 358 volumes were bought by the Institute against 77 works in 97 volumes bought in the previous year. The expenditure on this account in 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 481, and in the year under report to Rs. 1,444 or three times as much.

Novels extracted from Magazines.—The number of novels, &c., extracted and bound up separately from magazines during the year was 27 works in 28 volumes.

Papers and Periodicals taken by the Institute.—The papers and periodicals taken by the Institute are as follows:—

English Newspapers	22
Indian Newspapers	13
Newspapers presented	3
English Magazines	36
Indian Magazines	1
Quarterly Reviews	8
Indian Reviews	1
"Stray Feathers" (presented)	1

Presents to the Library.—37 miscellaneous works in 38 volumes and 74 pamphlets and papers were presented to the Institute during the year, chiefly by the Governments of India, Bombay, Madras, N. W. Provinces and Punjab, the Director of Public Instruction and several public societies, to all of which the directors tender their best thanks.

Specification of Patents.—The number of bound volumes of specification of patents up to date in the Library is as follows:—

Specifications of Patents	2,373
Indices	67
Abridgements	73
Commissioner of Patents	5
	2,518

New Book Cases for Specification of Patents.—With reference to the application to Government through the Director of Public Instruction for the new book cases for the specification of patents as mentioned in last year's report, the directors have now the pleasure to announce that the Director of Public Instruction has intimated by his Memo. No. 379, of 28th April 1876, that Government sanction has been accorded to the sum of Rs. 2,460, out of Rs. 1,460 is available during 1876-77 and Rs. 500 in each of the following years. He has also intimated that the old book-cases should be sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury to the credit of Provincial Funds.

Books, Periodicals and Newspapers issued during the year.—The number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year was as follows:—

Books or Volumes	12,517
Periodicals	4,946
Newspapers	3,816

Periodicals added.—"Contemporary Review."

Financial Position.—The financial position of the Institute is satisfactory. The main items of receipts and disbursements for 1874-75 are shown below, and the details for the latter are given in the accompanying statements:—

RECEIPTS, 1874-75.

Life Members' Subscription	Rs. 1,650	0	0
Ordinary Members' Subscription	5,312	0	0
Government Grant for Lectures and Interest, &c	919	10	0
	Rs. 7,881	10	0

DISBURSEMENTS, 1874-75.

Establishment Charges	Rs. 2,603	9	6
Purchase of Periodicals and Newspapers	1,194	6	8
Do. of Books	481	4	0
Binding, Repairing, Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous	923	0	3
Insurance	300	0	0
Expenses of Lectures	332	9	10
	Rs 5,834	14	3

Endorsement of Rs. 9,000 Government Promissory Notes in the name of the institute.—The directors take this opportunity to state that the two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 6,000 of the Berkely Memorial Fund, and Rs. 3,000 of the Institute's were duly endorsed on the 31st of March 1876, by the New Bank of Bombay, in the name of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and the receipt thereof has been handed over to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr Thomas Bashford, for safe custody.

Number of Members.—The number of members up to 31st March 1876 gives a total of 316.

	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	Euro.	Nats.	Jew.	Euro.	Nats.	Jews.
Life Members	42	49	11	43	47	11
Members	208	16	6	195	14	6
	250	65	17	238	61	17

Although the number of ordinary members at the close of 1875-76 shows a slight reduction as compared with those of 1874-75, yet the average number during the year was greater and consequently the receipts.

Garden at the Institute.—Mr. F. W Stevens, C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, has kindly undertaken to have the rear ground of the Institute now lying waste turned into a garden.

Election of Office-bearers.—The voting lists for office-bearers for the ensuing year have been scrutinized, and the following has been found to be the result:—

President.—Colonel J. A. Ballard, R. E., C. B.

Vice Presidents.—Major G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Mr. John Macfarlane, and Mr. S. S. Solomon.

Directors.—Mr. P. McArthur, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. John Ryan, Mr. R. G. Walton, A. I. C. E. and Mr. G. A. Barnett.

Treasurer.—Mr. Thomas Bashford.

Secretary.—H. Sadasewjee, A I. C. E.

Vote of thanks to Scrutineers.—The directors tender their best thanks to Messrs. J. Colebrook and S. Hodgart for scrutinizing the voting lists.

BANGALORE RACE LOTTERIES.

(From "Madras Mail's" Correspondent.)

Bangalore, 2nd July.—Stable Lotteries were held in the old tumble down Public Rooms, and were the most wretched I have ever witnessed. There were hardly fifteen persons present, and though the lotteries were opened at 1 30 P. M., it was full 3 P. M. before a paper of Rs. 1,500 was filled, and this on one of the big events, viz., "the Maharajah's Cup"—which is supposed to bring a lot of first class Arabs into the field. A second lottery on the "Bangalore cup" followed; I don't believe that the public knew that lotteries were to be held on Saturday, as no notice was given, as is usually done elsewhere, through the medium of the local papers. A few printed slips were sent to a few favoured mortals, one notice stuck up at the race stand, and another posted at the club. The Stewards are to blame in this matter, and if they choose to make a private affair of Lotteries, the Race Funds must suffer. I trust, however, that when the Race Lotteries come off, due publication will be given:—

Lottery No. 1.—Maharajah's Cup, value of Tickets Rs. 1,500:

Mr. Ben's Stable	Rs.	5	1,060
,, Abdool Rymon's	,,	520	
,, Pilgrim's	,,	490	
Ali Askar and Aga Jan's	,,	5	
H. H. Aga Khan's	,,	20	
Capt. Davidson's	,,	20	

The Bombay stable, you will see is the favourite, and the owner seemed disgusted at being run up. The prize seems to lay between Revenge and Surprise (the Mysore bred colt):—

Lottery No. 2. Bangalore Cup, value of Tickets Rs. 1,200.

Mr. Dunbar's stable	Rs.	80	315
Capt. Elmhirst's (no bid)	,,	0	
Mr. Ben's	,,	5	
Capt. Davidson's	,,	170	
Mr. Covey's	,,	50	
Capt. Langford's	,,	10	

What will your sporting readers say to such ridiculously small prices. There seemed to be a lack of enthusiasm, and a few who desperately [illegible] among themselves there is to be a day's steeple chasing at Assam, but it seemed a most difficult thing to get the Stewards to give any encouragement, though the funds are strong. Chase riders declared they would have nothing to do with the lotteries, and though at last Rs. 500 was reluctantly given for steeple chases, yet the consequence of not having encouraged these popular races at the outset, is to be seen in the wretched Lotteries of Saturday.

COULD WE DEFEND TURKEY BY LAND.

WHETHER a fight for the *disjecta membra* of Turkey will take place this year or not it is impossible to prognosticate. It seems likely, however, that the solution of the Eastern Question will eventually be accomplished by the sword. As we are deeply interested in the matter, and under the present Government are resolved that we will oppose by force of arms any scheme which does not suit our policy, it is just as well that we should consider what it is in our power to do. A demonstration has already been made by our fleet, but a demonstration is only of value in so far as it is an indication of what is behind. In our case, what is behind the appearance in Turkish waters of the Mediterranean fleet? It can be largely reinforced at short notice, but even without reinforcement it is capable, we fancy, of effectually disposing, aided by Turkish ironclads, of all foreign men-of-war in the Dardanelles, Bosphorus, or Black Sea. Naval operations alone, however, could never arrest the conquest of Turkey by a Russian army. A land force is essential if we wish to keep the Russian Bear's predatory claws off Constantinople and the Dardanelles. It is doubtful if any nation would take an active part against Russia. At all events, there is a reasonable chance that to a Russian invading force only an Anglo-Turkish army could be opposed. It is quite possible, too, that the Persians, who hate the Turks, and are simply the vassals of the Czar, would seize the opportunity to attack the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Porte.

Let us then see what we could do in the way of land fighting. Our regular Army is certainly absurdly out of proportion both to our population and pretensions. We could not, for instance, dream of carrying on a campaign unaided against France, Germany, Austria, or Russia on their own soil. As regards, however, a campaign in Turkey against Russia, we are better circumstanced than is generally believed. On referring to the effective numbers of the British Army at home at the beginning of the year, as given in the last Army Estimates, we find that we have on paper about 57,000 infantry, 13 350 cavalry, 2900 horse artillery, 15,000 field and garrison artillery, and 4 000 engineers, besides Army Service and Army Hospital Corps. Taking the infantry first, we may add about 35,000 First Class Army and Militia Reserve as likely to be available, and say 3,000 men from Malta and Gibraltar, who could be replaced by militia regiments. This would give us a paper force of about 95,000 infantry. From this we should have to deduct for sick, recruits in prison, absent, and training recruits, not fewer than 10,000 men, and about 20,000 men to garrison the United Kingdom and to fill the first vacancies in the army at the seat of war. We should not require to make any deductions for men physically unfit from youth for active service, seeing that these would be included in the force left at home. It may be urged that the Militia Reserve would not be fit to take their place in ranks at once; some of these, however, would form part of the 20,000 men left in the United Kingdom, and others might replace volunteers from regiments in the Mediterranean. A very small proportion, therefore would have to be distributed amongst the battalions, sent to the seat of war. We may under these circumstances calculate that we could, at a pinch, send 60,000 infantry to Turkey—*i.e.*, about fifty five battalions brought up to their war establishment or nine divisions of seven battalions each, and one battalion over. This would give us three corps d'armée of three divisions each. The smallest proportion of cavalry for the above would be, in a country suited for its action, about one eigth of the infantry, which would be very much less than one-eight of the whole army. According to this estimate, we should need 7,500 cavalry. Now, excluding the Household Cavalry, we have on paper about 12,000 cavalry. Unfortunately these have, exclusive of officers chargers, only about 6,770 horses, or allowing for sick and past work and untrained horses, about 6,000 horses. We should therefore have enough men, but be deficient in horses, counting officers' chargers, about 1,000. Of engineers there would be sufficient to furnish an ample contingent—*i.e.*, about 2,500 men. At the rate of three guns per 1,000 infantry, and cavalry, the number of batteries would be thirty-three and a half, say thirty-four. In the United Kingdom there at present fifteen horse and forty-two field batteries. Supposing we sent abroad six of the former and twenty-eight of the latter, the question is, should we have enough horses? As to men we could manage by completing the service from the home batteries, which last could be filled up from the garrison batteries and by volunteers from the militia artillery. Six horse batteries on a war establishment number 1,368 of all ranks and 1,350 troop horses. Out of 2,929 officers and men and 1,808 horses—exclusive of the depot brigade and riding establishment—now in the United Kingdom, that force could be furnished. For twenty-eight field batteries we should require about 5,800 of all ranks, and some 5,600 horses. There would be no difficulty about the men, but of horses there would be a deficiency of about 1,600, even after taking every horse belonging to the six brigades at home. In such a country as ours it ought to be easy enough to obtain, if we are prepared to pay, the 2,500 horses required to complete the cavalry and artillery, for in the field artillery, especially the saddlehorses need not be very large or powerful horses.

We may therefore conclude that if we were in earnest we could send to the East an army which, with staff, Army Corps, Army Hospital Corps, &c., would amount to about 80,000 men. This would be no contemptible force when supplemented by Turkish troops, and would probably suffice for our purpose, for Russia is singularly weak for aggressive purposes, and we doubt if she could cross the Danube with more than 150,000 men; she certainly could not feed them if she did. Indeed, we doubt her being able to bring into Bulgaria more than 100,000 men. Many sneers have been indulged in at the expense of the Turks, but they fought well under Omar Pacha, especially when led by British officers and are brave, hardy, temperate, and well armed. We could at a moment's notice give them several hundreds, of British officers accustomed to deal with Orientals, and under such we feel sure that they would soon become very effective. Nor should we then be at the end of our resources, for 50,000 good native troops could be easily induced to proceed from India to fight in defence of the Sultan, while at a word we could raise such a conflagration in Central Asia as would throw back the Russians in that part of the world for years. As regards a campaign in European Turkey, we should derive enormous advantages from the command of the sea. By simply taking post at Varna or some other spot on the coast, we should so threaten the flank of Russian advance on the Balkans that they would not dare to pass Shumla. Owing to our defective arrangements, it would probably be several months ere we could place an army in the field, but, on the other hand, Russia could not cross the Danube without considerable delay. On the whole, therefore, we are of opinion that in a war between Russia on the one hand, and England and Turkey on the other, the former would, notwithstanding its huge paper army, have by no means good prospects of success.—*Vanity Fair.*

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4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.
5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.
6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.
7. One Calendar month, as days of grace, allowed for payment of premiums, and claims paid, should death occur within that period, upon tender of the premium within the days of grace, or deduction of such premium, with interest, from the sum Assured claimed upon death.
8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within three months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
9. Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
10. Policies on lives in India for the whole term of life which have been in force for the full period of three years are purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
11. Written notices of assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional men and others upon their introduction of New Life Business.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for age not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,243.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,890
Do.	1872	£816,388

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS			
	With Profits.		Without Profits.		One year.		Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
[illegible]	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

THE POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

DIRECTORS:
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(MANAGER, AGRA BANK, LIMITED), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(BARRISTER-AT-LAW), Calcutta.
J. H. MEUGENS, Esq.
(MESSRS. W. MORAN & Co.), Calcutta.

BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

TRUSTEE OF THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
AGENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over) £250,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols .... (£50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.,
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P.,
AND M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,
BEING
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
INDEPENDENTLY OF
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS
OF THE COMPANY,
WHICH ARE ALSO
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES,
AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
ADDED TO WHICH,
All the other Property of the Company
is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

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